

National Defense Book Nacional de Nicaragua



Nicaragua Government
Ministerio de Defensa-Ejército de Nicaragua



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PRESENTACIÓN



Ingeniero Enrique Bolaños Geyer
Presidente de la República y Jefe Supremo del Ejército de Nicaragua

Con gran satisfacción presentamos a la ciudadanía nicaragüense y a la comunidad internacional el Libro de la Defensa Nacional de Nicaragua, que es el resultado de las fuerzas conjuntas de los personalistas civiles y militares del Ministerio de Defensa y del Ejército de Nicaragua así como de las valiosas contribuciones de instituciones de Gobierno. El presente documento con carácter de Estado y de Nación es precedido por un intenso proceso de Consulta Nacional de participación y delimitación que viene desde presentada el día 2 de septiembre de 2005, en el marco de la ocasión del XXV Aniversario del Ejército de Nicaragua y en respuesta a la instrucción presentada al Ministro de Defensa y al Alto Mando de nuestra institución militar.

Este primer libro de la Defensa Nacional de Nicaragua es, fundamentalmente, un documento de política pública que expone el concepto y sistema de defensa del Estado sirviendo a su vez de mecanismo de transparencia y fomento de la confianza entre los ciudadanos, sociedad civil y la comunidad internacional. Tomando en consideración los diversos escenarios de la defensa y el progreso de integración regional, presenta los lineamientos generales sobre los cuales se sustenta nuestra Política de Defensa, como política de Estado, en un horizonte de cinco años. De esta forma el presente documento de Estado propone de forma clara y accesible los fundamentos jurídicos, doctrinarios y programáticos de la Defensa Nacional de Nicaragua.

Asimismo, el libro de la Defensa Nacional de Nicaragua, es parte de un esfuerzo más amplio de fortalecimiento del Sector Defensa estableciendo parámetros de un programa de modernización cuyos principales componentes han surgido de las mismas demandas de la sociedad durante el proceso de consulta preliminar. El referido proceso de participación ciudadana ha dado legitimidad y coherencia a nuestra doctrina de Estado, contenido y expuesto en este libro, por lo que las instituciones vinculadas a la Defensa y Seguridad se obligan a desempeñar sus funciones de acuerdo a los principios enunciados, entre los que se destaca la plena asimilación del concepto de seguridad democrática como eje sectorial de las políticas públicas del Sector Defensa.

Finalmente, es justo reconocer que el proceso de elaboración del Libro de la Defensa Nacional ha significado un aporte importante a la consolidación democrática de nuestra patria, al haber creado un valioso espacio de participación ciudadana en un ámbito de política pública tradicionalmente reservado a un número limitado de actores. Mediante la discusión y análisis del documento preliminar se permitió a los sectores de la sociedad nicaragüense lograr establecer sus propios espacios de discusión y demandas en torno a la seguridad y la Defensa Nacional, y como resultado escrito, en esta versión final, como un espacio de coordinación, interacción y concertación entre la sociedad civil y el Estado, así como consolidados como elemento fundamental de la legitimidad y sostenibilidad de la política de Defensa como política de Estado, sustentada en la aspiración de hacer Patria a través de la defensa de los intereses objetivos estratégicos de la Nación Nicaragüense.



Enrique

Enrique Bolaños Geyer

Presidente de la República y Jefe Supremo del Ejército de Nicaragua

Presentación

República en su condición de Jefe Supremo del Ejército de Nicaragua, la Asamblea Nacional, el Consejo de Ministros, el Ministerio de Defensa y de forma consultiva, el Gabinete de Gobernabilidad. En lo referente al Ministerio de Defensa, se explica que, por delegación del Presidente de la República, este ministerio de Estado dirige la elaboración de las políticas y planes referidos a la defensa de la soberanía, la independencia y la integridad territorial; y dentro de estas atribuciones, coordina y aprueba los planes y acciones del Ejército de Nicaragua; institución que elabora y presenta al Presidente de la República su propuesta de presupuesto anual a través del Ministerio de Defensa. El Ministro de Defensa es asesor del Presidente de la República en materia de Defensa y Seguridad Nacional. Los segundos de Mando Militar, son: el Alto Mando, el Mando Superior, el Mando de unidades y el Consejo Militar.

Además, se definen los conceptos de **Mobilización Nacional** y se ratifica que, de conformidad con la Constitución Política, es deber de todos los nicaragüenses preservar y defender la independencia, la soberanía y la autodeterminación nacional. El Ejército de Nicaragua es la institución armada para la defensa de la soberanía, independencia e integridad territorial y, en consecuencia, es su responsabilidad organizar, de acuerdo a lo que ordena y establece el Presidente de la República, en su carácter de Jefe Supremo, a las fuerzas, medios y bienes públicos que se utilizarán en caso de emergencia nacional de acuerdo a la ley de la materia. Finalmente, se abordan los principales aspectos de la modernización del Sector Defensa.

Fuerzas de la Defensa, que es responde al capítulo cinco, expone los antecedentes y evolución de la institución armada su naturaleza y características, sus guardias, funciones, misiones, fuerzas, medios, bienes, estrategia militar y sus capacidades, se explica cómo el Ejército de Nicaragua dispone de una adecuada capacidad militar que le permite cumplir con sus misiones y principalmente la de defensa de la soberanía, independencia e integridad territorial a la misión fundamental, incorporando misiones no adicionales, determinadas por las nuevas amenazas a los Intereses Nacionales y protección de la población y sus recursos ante los efectos de fenómenos naturales o antropogénicos. Asimismo, se señala que, dada las limitaciones de medios técnicos y materiales para cubrir las múltiples necesidades de la defensa y demandas de la población, es preciso, de manera eficiente y eficaz, usar los recursos humanos y materiales, lo cual se asegura a través de diversos mecanismos de la estructura de una fuerza militar potente y equilibrada, rápida y flexible, capaz de responder oportunamente a los objetivos establecidos a nivel político-estratégico.

Finalmente, **Economía y Defensa**, capítulo seis, se desarrollan dos consideraciones esenciales: que la Defensa es un bien público que asigura inversión. Seguidamente se expone la evolución del presupuesto de Defensa, las referencias generales del período presupuestario, la estructura programática, el marco jurídico de la presupuestación en Nicaragua, en donde se destaca el hecho de que el Ministerio de Defensa y Ejército de Nicaragua están sujetas a la Ley del Régimen Presupuestario. También, se exponen los aportes de la defensa al desarrollo nacional, lineamientos para las futuras acciones presupuestarias al Sector Defensa, principal sector, en equilibrio entre la atención a las necesidades estratégicas de la defensa y las posibilidades económicas del país y sus requerimientos de modernización de las instituciones.

CHAPTER I

THE STATE OF NICARAGUA







Managua, Nicaragua (Foto INETER).

The conceptions about the form of the new State differed according to the political points of view and, even more, according to the social belonging. At first, the elites declared themselves in favor of the Imperial Mexican State, which seemed to be the best guarantee of the colonial order. Such a response was violently rejected by sectors of the population led by the *caudillo* Juan Pablo Amador. The first political conflict about the form of the State and the role of the State was the first political conflict about the role of the State and the role of the State. Throughout the history of Nicaragua, what sides then began to be called the "sovereign people" would erupt, sometimes in a violent way, establishing the nature of the relations between rulers and ruled, consigned in the constitutions.

In 1824, the founding of the Republic of Central America introduced a new element of disturbance. The discussions and struggles focused mainly through two aspects: on the one hand, those who wanted to articulate the new States around a modernization of the institutions opposed to those who wanted to maintain the old colonial criteria. Some advocated a strong Federal State, others favored the autonomy of the different states, which generated disturbances that culminated in the assassination of the Head of State José Zeledón, in 1837, and the separation of the Federal State the following year.

To these disturbances and disturbances in which personal and family ambitions, if not ideal passions as in the case of Granada, and social and patriotic tensions were intermingled in a way that was difficult to discern, were added foreign interventions in 1841, McDonald 1841, proclaimed the sovereignty of the Mosquito kingdom over the San Juan River in 1846 and the toma del poro de San Juan de los Rios was taken by the British, renamed Greytown.

The rivalries between León y Gaitán had retarded the formation of the national state and frustrated the emergence of national sentiment (Belfort 1840). Nicaraguans had written very little about the national state or nationalism. Attention was focused on local patriotism and Central American nationalism (nacionalismo centroamericano).

The separation of the Federation in 1838, followed by the British attacks in the forties and the filibuster intervention in the following decade, directed the concepts towards "patriotism, nationalism, Nicaraguism, nationalism. No other government intensified the sense of national identity more than William Walker's war against the filibusters (filibusteros de William Walker).

In the middle of the century the state was weak. Most of its sea-gar resources, including the monopoly of tobacco sales and transoceanic communication, were in foreign hands (extranjeras). The possibility of building an inter-oceanic canal, which had until then had been the dream of the élites, paid back the ambitions of England against the United States, when both states signed the

Ruins of León Viejo (Foto: La Prensa).





Oficiales y cadetes del Ejército de Nicaragua del 1893-1909 (Foto: Graciela Zeledón).

intensi fieda hno de rization of the state favoring the development de coffee cultivation and its insertion in the world market.

As likewise, it took a series of measures for the establishment of the institutional legal framework of the Liberal Revolution with the Constitution of 1894, which promulgated laws that ordered the state and social functions, established the separation of the Church and State, the abolition of the privilege of nobility and individual education, secularization and government institutions were created that facilitated the efforts of production and trade for the formation of a modern army. It is important to mention the famous "Reinforced" of the Mosquito Coast in the division of national jurisdiction of the State.

The Zeledón regime had to find a way to modernize the army, it was necessary to defend the defense of the political, economic and social order that the Liberal Revolution caused. Consequently, the first step was to create a military doctrine based on the relationship of the military institution with the state, that is, to prove that the military force could be the main national solvent and that the state was the objective of the strategic goals of the government. General Zeledón and his military and political ideas were a good liberalism.

In military matters, the military doctrine and regulations were issued that allowed the construction of the first institutional military institution in Nicaragua, a modern institution from the point of view of its military doctrine, tactics and weapons. Schools and the Military Academies were established, the military schools were important professional society, the important in the socialization of the military service. The military service and militias that

They contributed to the implementation of a strategy of economic development that could be effective in the long run, as well as to the creation of a system that could be effective in the long run.

The project State Project Nacional José Zelaya was implemented by the US in the intervention in the country in 1927. The project was a plan of political and economic reforms for the country. The project was a plan of political and economic reforms for the country. The project was a plan of political and economic reforms for the country. The project was a plan of political and economic reforms for the country.

As a result of the intervention in 1927, the country entered a new phase. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention.

As a result of the intervention in 1927, the country entered a new phase. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention.

The intervention in 1927 was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention. The intervention was a military and political intervention.

the proclamation of the 1936 Constitution as the supreme legitimizer in the relations and organizational dynamics of the State, strengthening the State with the extinction of the North American interventionist, from 1909 to 1932, and in 1932 was intended to create a strong State, although in the middle of the 20th century, there was already a consolidated State, which allowed the State to emerge in 1936 at the outbreak of the 1936 crisis, the year of the death of Anastasio Somoza García.

It was in the 1970s that the crisis of the State became evident, that in 1936 and succumbed to the Sandinista Popular Revolution of 1979. Two elements came together in the 1970s: a political and social division in the country's elite. On the other hand, a generalized crisis in the middle of the regime of the 1970s, a new reform of the State to take shape.

The revolutionary State of the 1970s allowed the organized participation of different sectors of Nicaraguan society in the direction and management of the State, mainly in those sectors that had been marginalized by the previous regime. Despite its authoritarian character, it allowed important steps in the democratization of the State and the political system, allowing the establishment of electoral processes that would consolidate the democratic aspirations of the Nicaraguan nation.

The new State was a revolutionary State whose political priority project was the transformation not only of the State but also of the economy and society. Social and economic trends that had prevailed throughout the 20th century, the State extended its power in all areas of social life through the creation of new institutions, endowed with greater powers. The State became a major industrial and commercial enterprise, a bank and merchant. The expression "mixed economy" was designated the new economy, attributed to the State, to promote the economic development of the country.

(Fotos: INTUR).



Starting in 1990, a process of transformation of the State began. The general principle was to abolish the 20th century rigid bureaucratic structure of the State and to create a participatory economic and social model. The process was to be carried out in a gradual and orderly manner.

The new regime began its administration facing the immediate and urgent tasks of consolidating the process of democratic transition. The State's role was to be reduced to the minimum necessary for the national reconciliation process. With the goal of establishing a stable and democratic government, the establishment of a democratic and State with a market economy, respect for the individual and collective rights, was established.

The government of President B. Barrios de Alba worked to consolidate the peace process and to achieve the demilitarization of the State. The process of national reconciliation was carried out through the negotiation of the peace accords. The process of national reconciliation was carried out through the negotiation of the peace accords. The process of national reconciliation was carried out through the negotiation of the peace accords.

The reform of the constitution was carried out in 1995, 2000 and 2004. The reform of the constitution was carried out in 1995, 2000 and 2004. The reform of the constitution was carried out in 1995, 2000 and 2004.

11. PRINCIPALES FUNDAMENTOS DEL ESTADO NICARAGÜENSE

Están afortunados en la Política Constitutiva de Nicaragua and in the legal basis of the political, economic and cultural foundation of the Nicaraguan nation.

Independence, sovereignty and national self-determination are inalienable rights of the people and the foundation of the Nicaraguan nation. The rights of the people are the foundation of the Nicaraguan nation. The rights of the people are the foundation of the Nicaraguan nation.

As well as the principles of the Nicaraguan constitution: Justice, respect for the dignity of the person, political pluralism, the recognition of the rights of the people, the promotion of the development of the people, the promotion of the development of the people, the promotion of the development of the people.

The State recognizes the existence of indigenous peoples who enjoy the rights, hostilities and guarantees consigned in the Constitution and special treaties of maintaining and developing their identity and culture, through their own forms of social organization and managing their

The maritime borders between both countries are still delimited for these purposes. In 2002, the work of the Boundaries and Cartography Sub-Commission was reactivated.

5. TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

The disputes currently pending judgment before the ICJ in the area of lawsuits filed by incoados Nicaragua concerning the Maritime Delimitation between Nicaragua and Honduras in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua v. Honduras) and Maritime Territorial Dispute in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua vs. Colombia).

MAPA 11 MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA



Source: INETER



Com Island (Foto: INIBOR).

6. POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF NICARAGUA

Politically and administratively, Nicaragua is divided into 15 departamentos, two autonomous regions, and 153 municipalities.

TABLE 11

Division Administrative Policy of Nicaragua

Departamento	Capital	Municipios
▶ Chinandega	Chinandega	13
▶ Lión	Lión	10
▶ Managua	Managua	9
▶ Masaya	Masaya	9
▶ Grenade	Grenade	4
▶ Carazo	Jinotepe	8
▶ Rivas	Rivas	10
▶ New Segovia	Ocotital	12
▶ Madrid	Somoto	9



(Fotos: INTUR).

In the North Central Region, the average temperatures oscillate between 0.19°C y 28.2°C ; 28.2°C . In that Atlantic, the average temperature presents very little variation, registering indices of 23.6°C y 25.6°C and the minimum and maximum temperature values of the absolute maximum temperature vary from 27.6°C to 42.0°C as in this and other extreme temperatures of the atmosphere, minimum temperatures 7.7°C and 0.7°C in Corinto.

According to the Köppen classification, the Nicaragua types of climate are in Nicaragua:

- Tropical rain forest in the southern region of the country, the Bluefields and Río San Juan.
- Monsoon of the Selva in the Caribbean and Pacific.
- Tropical savanna in the Pacific region of the western foothills of the Cordillera Occidental from sea level to 1,000 m. de altura aproximadamente.
- Subtropical montane in the Massif Central.

c. floors

According to its specific characteristics, soils are classified by climate and are distributed throughout the national territory as follows: Mollisols, Entisols, Inceptisols, Molisols, Alfisols, Ultisols, Oxisols, and Histosols, oxisols e histosols.

3. THE NATIONAL POPULATION

The 1996 population and housing census recorded a total of 4,357,999 inhabitants. 51 percent corresponds to the female population and 49 percent of the total population is predominant of areas considered urban. The data shows a growth rate for the period between 1971 and 1996 was 35 percent; this high growth rate has been in operation for the five-year period 2000-2005, the population growth data is calculated in the order of 2002006; that is, that by 2005 it is estimated that it will reach 5,773,426 inhabitants, a figure that represents a 32% increase when the national census is completed. The average demographic density is 40 inhabitants per km², which demographic breakdown is 46 inhabitants per km² in the most populated with 134 inhabitants per km² in the Central Region with 334 inhabitants per km² and that of the Comibara Region, where there are only approximately 8 inhabitants per km².

The majority of Nicaraguans are mestizos (close to 75%). On the other hand, there is a portion of the population of European origin, mainly Spanish (10%) and also (10%) of African descent, the previous groups, their presence is a part of the black (Caribbean coast) and indigenous (mountain) population. Likewise, Nicaragua is a country of young people, 72% of the population is under 30 years of age.

4. NATIONAL IDENTITY***

In the same way that the State specializes in a common territorial base, national identity is determined by a set of historical, political, social, political and cultural elements typical of a population that shares a common tradition and traits of a set of symbols, religious and sociocultural.

(Photos: La Prensa).



**Illustrious Personalities Representatives of Nationalism
and National Identity**



General in Chief of the Division
José Dolores Estrada



King of Misquito
William Henry Clarence



Rubén Darío
Prince of Letters
Castilianas



General
Benjamín Zeledón Rodríguez



General
Augusto C. Sandino

(Fotos CCHM).

D. NATIONAL INTERESTS AND OBJETIVOS

11. INTERESES NACIONALES

National interests are essential principles and aspirations that exist in the State and, therefore, the state of a broad social consensus that express their own system of values and social order associated with independence, sovereignty, self-determination, territorial integrity, peace, the Social Democratic State of Law and sustainable human development in the permanent permanence over time.

National interests are associated with the aspirations for social, political and economic stability and respect for the Constitution within the State with a vision of the nation and the future. Its nature and indivisible character is based on essential interests, and in correspondence, the democratic system that the system guarantees the social rule of law, the social order, peace, human security, social justice, sustainable economic and social development and continuous and sustained growth, equity, participation and development.

Further, it is the State that determines the unity, singularity and existence of the Nicaraguans. They are of fundamental importance for the existence of the Nation, State, that have a permanent character and are the State that the State can employ all possible means.

Some of the interests of the State of Nicaragua are:

- a. Soberanía y autodeterminación.
- b. Integridad territorial.
- c. Unidad y libertad de las formas y espacios de la Nación.
- d. Unidad del Estado nación e integridad cultural y étnica.

Main interests are the stability and sustainable development of the nation, which are closely linked to fundamental interests and are variable over time.

Some of the main interests of the State of Nicaragua are:

- a. National and regional hemisphere and international.
- b. The state of social economic development within the framework of planetary relations, regional, departmental and municipal.

- c. Rationalization of defense and protection of the strategic resources necessary for the development of the nation.
 - d. Preservation or conservation of the environment, biological system, ecological reserves, natural resources and cultural heritage in all its national dimensions. toda su dimensión nacional.
- and Democratic Governance.
Regional integration and interoperability.

2. OBJETIVOS NACIONALES.

Los propósitos antes mencionados se definen de forma nacional para asegurar los intereses nacionales y de esta manera se ajustan a las condiciones nacionales e internacionales. Estos son:

- a. Preserve and defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and political self-determination of the people and foundations of the Republic and the nation of Nicaragua.
 - b. Maintain the indivisibility of the territory, respect for the diversity, ethnic and cultural, linguistic, political, economic and social.
 - c. Consolidate and preserve the democratic government and the State of Law and the Political Institution.
 - d. Achieve comprehensive justice for all and ensure the well-being and quality of life of the population and the environment.
- e. Advance a more just and equitable society.
- f. Maintain order and social peace and ensure individual and collective protection of the population and their property.
 - g. Strengthen international relations and cooperation between peoples and governments, and reciprocity between States under the principle of self-determination of peoples through the means offered by International Law.

CAPÍTULO II

SCENARIOS, THREATS AND RISKS



Comisión de Seguridad de las Américas y del Reinado de Ministros de Justicia de las Américas (REMIJA).

The one reason for the Argentinean and other countries' political development is the fact that they have managed to adopt a system of laws and regulations which is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights. This system is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights. This system is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles which exist in the hemisphere, the security and defense of the states of the continent are the main objectives of the principal states. It is important to note that the security and defense of the states of the continent are the main objectives of the principal states. It is important to note that the security and defense of the states of the continent are the main objectives of the principal states.

The American states, in their international relations, are based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights. This system is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights. This system is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights.

Added to all these are the elements that condition the possibility of the states of the hemisphere to effectively promote the application of the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights. This system is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights. This system is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights.

It is a very important consideration that the hemisphere has a special relationship between the states of the continent and the states of the Pacific. This relationship is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights. This system is based on the principle of the separation of powers and the guarantee of individual liberties and rights.

Similarly, some of the most important experiences, especially during the decade of the 1980s, have been the conflicts that have occurred in the region of Central America. The violence and the war of these conflicts have been overcome.

In summary, the reality of the region can be characterized by:

- El reconocimiento de la importancia de la paz y la seguridad en el desarrollo de la economía y el bienestar social de la región, así como la importancia de la cooperación social y económica.
- El desafío de lograr la estabilidad y la seguridad, sin excluir los compromisos de la región adoptados por las naciones de América.
- El desafío de lograr la adquisición de la capacidad de cooperación en el desarrollo de la economía y el bienestar social de la región, así como la importancia de la cooperación social y económica.
- El desafío de lograr la definición de las misiones y roles de las fuerzas armadas y ejércitos de la región, así como la importancia de la cooperación social y económica.

3. REGIONAL SCENARIO

The perspective of the region of Central America can be conceived as the opening of a new era, marked by the signing of the Esquipulas II Agreement in 1987, which marked the beginning of the end of the armed conflicts in Central America.

The Esquipulas II Agreement and the signing of the Esquipulas II Agreement have opened a new era in the region, marked by the beginning of the end of the armed conflicts in Central America. The process of regional integration and the inauguration of a new era in the region, marked by the beginning of the end of the armed conflicts in Central America, has been a process of regional integration and the inauguration of a new era in the region, marked by the beginning of the end of the armed conflicts in Central America.

It is important to note that the transition from a state of conflict to a state of peace is a process that is not linear and that it is not always easy to achieve. It is a process that requires the participation of all the actors in the region, and that it is a process that is not linear and that it is not always easy to achieve. It is a process that requires the participation of all the actors in the region, and that it is a process that is not linear and that it is not always easy to achieve.

period of conflict such as a 1950s-60s era of guerrilla warfare, and a 1970s-80s era of irregular warfare, and a 1990s-2000s era of irregular warfare and terrorism. The result is a more stable and secure environment, and a more stable and secure environment.

In the 1990s, the end of the Cold War led to a new era of international relations. The focus was on the promotion of democracy and economic development, and the promotion of peace and stability. This led to a new era of international relations, and a new era of international relations.

This new reality led to a new era of international relations. The focus was on the promotion of democracy and economic development, and the promotion of peace and stability. This led to a new era of international relations, and a new era of international relations.

In response to the dramatic changes in the 1990s, the Organization of American States (OAS) was created in 1991. The OAS is a regional organization that promotes democracy and economic development, and the promotion of peace and stability.

The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional organization that promotes democracy and economic development, and the promotion of peace and stability. The OAS is a regional organization that promotes democracy and economic development, and the promotion of peace and stability.

Despite the economic and social progress, there are still many challenges. These include the need for economic development, and the promotion of peace and stability. These include the need for economic development, and the promotion of peace and stability.

In Nicaragua, drug trafficking is the main illegal activity organized or organized. Es transnational illegal activity that is carried out through organized networks based on the use of sophisticated technology and sophisticated means of transport. En los últimos años, el uso de tráfico de drogas por vía aérea ha crecido.

The geographical characteristics of the country, the location of the coast and the lack of modern infrastructure are the main reasons for the production of limited capacities, and the limited infrastructure and communication capabilities, and the effects of the Plan Colombia, are the main reasons for the activities of the drug trade in the national territory. En consecuencia, el tráfico de drogas por vía aérea ha crecido.

Approximately 60 percent of the total drug trade in the United States is carried out by American and their passes through Central American territory. El tráfico de drogas por vía aérea ha crecido en gran medida debido a la tecnología que se utiliza para el transporte de drogas por vía aérea. En consecuencia, el tráfico de drogas por vía aérea ha crecido.

As a result of the organized crime, the danger is a serious and dangerous situation in Nicaragua. Las actividades del crimen organizado representan un peligro para la seguridad nacional y el desarrollo del país. En consecuencia, el tráfico de drogas por vía aérea ha crecido.

Terrorismo

The terrorism is one of the main threats to the national security in the region. El terrorismo es una de las principales amenazas para la seguridad nacional y el desarrollo del país. En consecuencia, el tráfico de drogas por vía aérea ha crecido.

As part of the attacks of September 11, 2001, the 2001 attacks in the region. En consecuencia, el tráfico de drogas por vía aérea ha crecido.

Nicaragua has assumed the fight against terrorism as an official State position in the context of a shared legal cooperative security strategy. Although State existence is a reality for its geographic position and structural weaknesses, the international territory could eventually be used by international terrorists as a temporary refuge in case of a more serious crisis, an area of operations to be planned against specific objectives both in the Central American region and outside of it.

Desastres naturales de gran magnitud

Debido a su geográfica posición y condiciones geológicas, Nicaragua es afectada por una diversidad de fenómenos naturales que presentan diferentes niveles de intensidad y frecuencia. Estos fenómenos naturales se dividen en geológicos (terremotos, tsunamis, deslizamientos), hidrometeorológicos (tormentas tropicales, huracanes, ciclones, etc.), y otros (volcanes, etc.).

(Foto: DARE).



Además de los daños causados por los fenómenos naturales, se suma el daño ambiental provocado por el crecimiento de la frontera agrícola, la inadecuada infraestructura de asentamientos marginales (asentamientos de riesgo) y las áreas de alta vulnerabilidad y manejo inadecuado de los recursos físicos.

Además de los daños causados por los fenómenos naturales, se suma el daño ambiental provocado por el crecimiento de la frontera agrícola, la inadecuada infraestructura de asentamientos marginales (asentamientos de riesgo) y las áreas de alta vulnerabilidad y manejo inadecuado de los recursos físicos.

they have to do with cultural aspects and the use of their land, which is, in turn, related to the weaknesses in the creation and implementation of norms and laws in the national and appropriate use of their land.

It is important to emphasize that the greater the magnitude of the threat and the vulnerability of the population, the greater the proportions of accidents as well as the probabilities of social overload, and this could generate a crisis that requires the establishment of emergency measures.

2. MAIN RISKS RIESGOS

Risk situations must be appreciated from the scope of the present reality, which has in its perspective both prospects and both the contrary trends to favor a reverse scenario conditions for the implementation of national development policies desarrollo.

to. Poverty

(Foto: La Prensa).

According to the Marco Final de la Ley de Democracia y Seguridad en la América Central, "extrema pobreza y extrema desigualdad de ingresos afectan a una gran parte de la población, lo que constituye una amenaza para la seguridad de los habitantes y para la estabilidad democrática de la América Central. De acuerdo con el Informe del Desarrollo (IDH), la pobreza es clasificada como la falta de ingresos y no como la falta de acceso a los servicios básicos. Por lo tanto, la falta de ingresos es la condición básica para que la población pueda acceder a los servicios básicos y, por lo tanto, para que pueda ser liberada de la pobreza."





(Foto DREF).

Poverty and extreme poverty represent a serious socio-economic problem in Nicaragua with political and ethical implications, which form a transverse law that facilitates and creates conditions to enhance non-traditional threats, since it is a phenomenon that manifests itself in expressions such as migration, internal and external, deterioration and destruction of the environment and biodiversity, the alteration of, further, internal and external, fidelity, approaching social composition that generates higher levels of criminal violence, lack of citizen security, and the development of activities such as drug trafficking and organized crime, to complete their illegal actions.

b. Degradation and degradation

For society and the State, the accelerated process of environmental degradation in our country represents a serious risk to national security in the immediate, medium and long term. National wealth has large proportions, a product of the illegal exploitation of natural resources that has caused the deforestation of forests, the erosion of soils and the loss of fertile lands for any type of cultivation, the uncontrolled advance of the agricultural frontier that is destroying the few remaining biological reserves that remain.

The destruction of the environment threatens the health and related living standards of the population, flora and fauna, and depletes the source of freshwater resources, causing irreversible groundwater to dry up.

c. Property issues propiedad

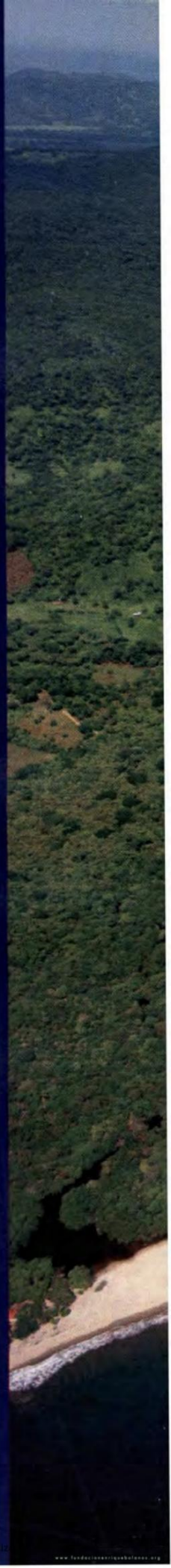
The unfinished process of agrarian reform, added to the demands of various sectors of Nicaraguan society, continues to generate complex situations of instability, which lead, according to the types of problems related to land tenure and the lack of property con- gulation, to the appearance of the problem of the absence of an immediate and definitive res- ponsible to the problem, there is a latent risk that the protests of the affected parties de- may be expressed violently and outside of institutional channels. Likewise, the instability of private property hinders the economic development of the country, the principal performance of the agricultural sector and the creation of appropriate propiadas paritions for land use by foreign investment.

For its part, the slow process of demarcation of the land property of the indigenous peoples and ethnic communities and the conflict with the settlers, is identified as another potential factor of crisis. Additionally, the lack of legislation that regulates the acquisition, la falta de legislación que regula la adquisición de los elementos de control estatal de la misma.

Control of traffic of arms (Foto: DRPE).



CHAPTER III
GENERAL GUIDELINES
OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY



(Foto: INTUR).



LINEAMIENTOS GENERALES DE LA POLÍTICA DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

A. GENERALIDADES

Es la Política de Estado que determina los objetivos de la Defensa Nacional, establece los principios y el marco de acción y define los objetivos de la Defensa Nacional. Para este propósito, el Poder Ejecutivo, a través de las instituciones del Sector Defensa, se encargará de la formulación de la Política de Defensa Nacional. La Política de Defensa Nacional es la base y el fundamento de la Política de Defensa Nacional y sus objetivos.

La Política de Defensa Nacional es el instrumento legal y legal que define la Política de Defensa Nacional de Nicaragua, donde se establecen las estrategias y los escenarios y dimensiones de la defensa y la integridad nacional en el territorio. En tal sentido, describe la organización de la Defensa Nacional de Nicaragua e identifica los compromisos internacionales y prioridades de la política de defensa colectiva de seguridad colectiva.

La Política de Defensa Nacional se fundamenta en el principio de defensa activa y permanente y de confianza con los vecinos y los países limítrofes. Perseguirá adoptar las medidas necesarias para garantizar la seguridad y el bienestar de la población y el desarrollo de Nicaragua, que el Estado nicaragüense podrá responder eficazmente a los intereses fundamentales de la nación.

El objetivo general de la Política de Defensa Nacional es constituirse en un instrumento de dirección y de coordinación estratégica, al mismo tiempo que se presenta, en el plano de la política exterior, como el instrumento que garantiza la independencia y la soberanía de la República, y el desarrollo de la actividad económica y social de la nación.

La Defensa Nacional es esencialmente política y tiene como objetivo la defensa de la nación. Nicaragua's Defense Policy projects the national integration and cooperation of the people and the state, and the development of the national economy and the social and economic well-being of the people. The Defense Policy is a strategic instrument for the efficient use of the Defense Sector's resources.

La Política de Defensa de Nicaragua se orienta a mejorar el proceso de profesionalización y modernización del Ejército y de acuerdo con las circunstancias actuales.



Trincheras de infantería de Marina, Fuerza Naval (Foto: Rodrigo Cástulo Salazar).

Codefensivity defense is part of national defense and also bases are the principle of self-defense of communities and peoples in correspondencia with national defense plans and also by the leadership of municipal, regional and national situations and political regional authorities.

3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SECURITY AND DEFENSE

Defense and regional security are closely related and complementary concepts. Security is a concept that goes beyond defense. In this sense, security is a condition that must be achieved, while defense is a means to achieve it. The relationship will be that of a cause and effect, where the concept of defense, ranging from the restricted one that only refers to the field of military action to the broad and modern one in which National Defense also includes diplomatic actions, economic, political and social defense and civil protection, always trying, that at no time the national security is diminished. seguridad nacional se vea disminuida.

4. STRATEGIC CONCEPTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The National Defense Policy is a defensive in nature, with peaceful and pacifist character and is based on the fundamental principle of non-aggression and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State oriented towards its development and progress by the peaceful means of international relations and cooperation between peoples and governments, gives priority to the prevention of conflicts through diplomatic peaceful means and the peaceful means of dispute resolution established by international law, in stable and even the inferior military needs, in their legitimate interests.

Internally, the State of Nicaragua recognizes the solution of conflicts by peaceful means, only in exceptional cases the President of the Republic, the Ministers of the Interior and the National Police, under the intervention of the Nicaragua National Guard, the stability of the Republic was threatened by grave internal disorders, calamities or natural disasters.

Some of the basic principles of the use of force are the following:

a. Distention. Political, strategic and tactical employment of the means of defense, with the objective of generating an effect with regard to the morale of the enemy and discouraging the aggression and invasion of the territory of Nicaragua.

In accordance with the Constitution and the Law of the Republic of Nicaragua, the Army plays a preponderant role in the organization and preparation of the National Defense, and systematic participation in the generation of the desired effect.

b. Cooperation. It is a substantive part of the National Defense Policy in the context of the regional and global, under the principle of equality and collective and joint defense in cases of aggression by a State in a situation outside the region against the territorial integrity, the sovereignty and independence of a Central American State.

Notwithstanding, as a principle of international law, the States of Central America shall not tolerate the national interests of the Central American States, such as the trafficking of arms, the trafficking of people, organized crime, natural disasters, and other incidents with the agreements or treaties, international treaties in these matters.

- c. Use of force. Taking into account the defensive nature and the collective or collective defense of the Nation, the Defense Policy of the State recognizes as a legitimate use of military force those established in the Charter of the United Nations, the Political Constitution of Nicaragua, national laws on Security and National Defense, conventions, treaties and international security agreements signed and ratified by Nicaragua.

C. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

National Defense is based on the following fundamental principles:

D. DEFENSIVE DEFENSE

It is the responsibility of all citizens to be ready to defend national interests of the State, also rights the Executive Power, guarantees the articulation of efforts and the provision of resources of all kinds to guarantee the goals and objectives of the National Defense.

D. ACTIVE AND PERMANENT DEFENSE

The permanent evolution of threats and its negative impact over the stability of the country and national security, impose the need for constantly formulate, update and develop strategies and plans that guarantee the vitality of the National Defense and its response capacity for a more effective neutralization of any threat.

The persistence of some traditional threats and the emergence of new threats as National Security obliges the State to act permanently in order to dispose of the defense a potential unorganized and timely manner to safeguard National Interests. The Nicaraguan State must pay special attention to the evolution of the threats that threaten its existence, in such a way that it can prepare its advance to adequately face any threat.

Sacramento San Jacinto (Foto: DPRE).

Fortaleza del Castillo de la Herradura de Occidente (Foto: DPRE).



► FLEXIBILITY IN RESPONSE

Para poder enfrentar a las múltiples amenazas que el mundo actual plantea, el Estado nicaragüense debe contar con planes, los cuales son flexibles y adaptables a las circunstancias y brindar respuestas adecuadas.

► DEFENSE AND COOPERATION IN DEFENSE

Las características nacional y potencial económico de las amenazas emergentes sobrepasan la capacidad de respuesta individual de cada Estado. Esto ha conducido a los países a formar un frente común, con el objetivo de sumar esfuerzos y recursos disponibles en la búsqueda de mayor eficiencia y eficacia para enfrentar tales amenazas.

Este plan surge en un momento de agitación y agresión por parte de Estados ubicados en la región, que buscan la destrucción de la integridad y la independencia de América Central, las Américas y el mundo, y la defensa de la soberanía y la integridad territorial de los Estados. Este plan se enmarca en el espíritu de solidaridad y cooperación que debe existir entre los Estados para enfrentar las agresiones y mantener la independencia y la soberanía de cada Estado y el respeto a la integridad territorial de los Estados.

D. OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

Los objetivos de la Defensa Nacional:

- Garantizar la defensa de la soberanía, independencia y la integridad del territorio.
- Garantizar la constitucionalidad, proteger a la población y sus propiedades, y preservar el medio ambiente.
- Fortalecer las relaciones fraternales, especialmente en el ámbito geográfico.
- Contribuir a la promoción y mantenimiento de la paz regional e internacional.
- Mejorar la efectividad y eficiencia del proceso de modernización de la Fuerza Armada de Nicaragua.

E. GOVERNING INSTRUMENTS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

II. POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC

The fundamental instruments and regulations regarding the State of Nicaragua and the National Defense are consigned in the Political Constitution, which serves as the basic National Defense Law.

In its Title I, Principles and Principles, the Magna Carta establishes the set of principles that define the order and foundations of the Nicaragua and prescribe that the independence, sovereignty, and self-determination are the inalienable rights of the people and the foundation of the Nicaraguan nation and that it is the duty of the State to defend and protect the rights and dignity of citizens and to defend the territory and defend them.

This same Title establishes that the National Sovereignty resides in the people and that they exercise it through their representatives and in a democratic and social system of the Republic of Nicaragua. The President of the Republic is the head of the State and the Government, and the Supreme Head of the Republic and the National Defense Assembly, and the National Defense, and the various powers to approve or reject treaties, agreements, and international agreements of Defense and Security, and to authorize the entry and departure of foreign troops and the national territory.

The Title National Defense Law and the Nicaraguan Army, the role of the sovereignty, the independence and territorial integrity of the nation defines the nature of the institution, that is, its national, professional, partisan, political and representative character. It also regulates the structure of the Army and the Political Office of Defense, and the respect and obedience to the authority of the President of the Republic, the Supreme Commander of the National Army and the various responsive Ministries.

2. EMERGENCIA

Law No. 444, Emergency Constitutional and regulates the state of emergency in all or part of the national territory, in case of war (international or internal or internal), when the security of the Republic is in danger, or in case of natural disasters, calamities or other catastrophes.

4. LAW 290, LAW OF ORGANIZATION, COMPETENCE AND PROCEDURES OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER

Establece las funciones de los ministerios y entes adscritos del gobierno de la República que para el caso del Ministerio de Defensa son las siguientes:

- De conformidad con la Constitución Política, la ley y el mandato del Presidente de la República, la República es el jefe supremo del Ejército y, en consecuencia, es el Ministerio de Defensa el que elabora los planes y programas de la defensa de la soberanía, la independencia y la integridad territorial, nacional y de las islas y áreas participadas, coordina y supervisa los planes y actividades del Ejército.
- Apoyar al Ministerio de Gobierno en las acciones que se realicen en la Policía Nacional cuando así lo haya dispuesto el Presidente de la República de conformidad con el artículo 92 de la Constitución Política.
- Coordinar las acciones de Defensa Civil y dirigir acciones de prevención y auxilio, como consecuencia de desastres naturales y catástrofes.
- Dirigir y coordinar las acciones necesarias para obtener, analizar, evaluar la información y reportar y difundir la información a la independencia y la integridad territorial, nacional y de las islas y áreas participadas al Presidente de la República.
- Apoyar a crisis que se presenten en el medio ambiente por los recursos naturales.
- Coordinar y dirigir la formulación del presupuesto del Ejército al Presidente y supervisar su ejecución.
- Participar conforme a la ley y de conformidad con las actividades del Instituto de Previsión Social Militar.
- Promover programas de atención a los retirados del Ejército de Nicaragua.
- Participar en la formulación, coordinación y control de las políticas y disposiciones relacionadas con la navegación aérea y acuática.
- Canalizar al Presidente de la República la propuesta de los agregados militares en el exterior y supervisar la labor de los agregados militares.
- Participar en la formulación, coordinación y control de las políticas relacionadas con el estudio, clasificación y explotación de los recursos del territorio nacional, trabajo permanente cartográfico, sistematización de datos y de investigación científica como todo lo que en el presente estudio se menciona, en su ámbito de actuación.

Para fines de la formulación e implementación de la Política de Defensa del Ministerio de Defensa se crean sus funciones a través de la Dirección General de Robótica de Defensa que están establecidas en el Decreto 189 (2000) que reforma el Decreto 17, 2, 98 (Reglamento de la Ley 290). (Ver anexo 1, 2, y 3)

5. INSTRUMENTOS INTERNACIONALES

La Política de Defensa de Nicaragua es consistente con los principios y obligaciones derivadas de los tratados internacionales, convenios, protocolos, acuerdos y tratados por Nicaragua, Nicaragua, la Política de Defensa y Seguridad Nacional. Asimismo, se destaca el conocimiento de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas de 1945 y la Carta de la Organización de Estados Americanos de 1948, en las que se establecen instrumentos primarios para el establecimiento de un sistema de relaciones internacionales de amistad y cooperación, el libre comercio, la igualdad de derechos y la eliminación de las barreras al comercio y la cooperación en la solución de los problemas de agresión o agresión de agentes extranjeros y la solución pacífica de los conflictos.

De la misma manera, Nicaragua es un Estado parte en los principales instrumentos internacionales en materia de derechos humanos, derecho humanitario y derecho internacional de los conflictos armados, protección de la atmósfera, recursos hídricos y otros recursos, así como, asimismo, reconoce los principios y valores de los principios de derecho internacional, así como, como expresión de su voluntad de contribuir a la lucha por la paz, el desarrollo humano y el desarrollo internacional. (Ver anexo de tratados, acuerdos, convenios)

En el ámbito regional, las siguientes referencias se refieren a la Esquela de Esquipulas, el Acuerdo de Tegucigalpa, el Protocolo de Cartagena de la Organización de Estados Americanos de 1991, el Documento Democrático de Seguridad del 15 de febrero de 1995 y el artículo 15 del Tratado que establece que:

- ▶ El fortalecimiento de la democracia.
- ▶ El respeto a los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho.
- ▶ El fortalecimiento de la fuerza y la seguridad de los órganos de la autoridad civil.
- ▶ 1. Seguridad de las personas y propiedades.
- ▶ Lucha contra el tráfico de drogas, tráfico de armas, crimen organizado, terrorismo, tráfico de personas, tráfico de vehículos, tráfico de bienes culturales y propiedad.
- ▶ Necesidad de la profesionalización y modernización de las fuerzas armadas.

F. VALUES OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Defense Policy contributes to the development of a Defense Culture based on the main values that make up the national conscience and that are complementary to each other. Among these values should be highlighted:

1. **Patriotism.** It is the love of the country whose expression is the conscious and determined decision of citizens to defend it against any threat or risk, inspired by the promotion and respect of the national symbols and the imperishable example of national heroes and heroines.
2. **National Identity.** It is the positive expression of Nicaraguans in each citizen and to the sense of belonging to the Nation-State, based on the inherent values in the territory, such as territory, community of life, history, languages, historical groups and indigenous peoples, culture, customs, traditions, religion and origin and destiny. A Nicaraguan national identity is the result of unity and diversity in the diversity of its race, multilingual, and multicultural.

3. **The Defense Culture.** It is based on an educational process that creates a civic and ethically aware citizenry in relation to the sovereignty and interests of the Nation among the children and youth of Nicaragua. Using as a transversal axis the various didactic forms of the national education system.

Consequently, it constitutes a non-delegated obligation of State institutions and especially of the national educational system to participate in the design and application of guidelines and teaching-learning strategies of these values with the support of the social communication media.

4. **Spirit of solidarity.** They are the principles that drive and sustain cooperation for the development of National Defense in its various areas, which is and should be a collective responsibility and transcendence for collaboration among ideologies, parties, political and religious beliefs, ethnic and social diversity.

General Augusto C. Sandino (Foto: CHM).





(Foto DARE).

2. MILITARY

Comprehends the organization, preparation and deployment of the Nicaraguan Army and the defense of the defense of National Objectives as the responsibility of the military institution, the Organismo Comandante del Ejército de Nicaragua, to plan, organize, direct and execute the strategy of the armed forces of the State under the political leadership of the Supreme Council of the Nicaraguan Army and in accordance with the Defense and National Defense plans. Consequently, in time of war and in the principal actions of National Defense, but not the only ones, since other fields of action may necessarily affect it.

Some aspects of the organization, technical, operational and administrative nature, which are combined with the military institution in the following components: organization de política y económica, financiera y logística, personal (human resources), armamento, equipamiento e infraestructura, tareas de organización, comandos and conducción, movilización, educación militar, investigación y desarrollo, and adquisición de material bélico y material.

3. ECONÓMICO

Complementing the actions required by the government in order to satisfy the needs of organization, preparation and execution of the National Defense, both in times of peace and in times of conflict, increasing the effectiveness of the diplomatic, military and internal fields of action. Consequently, the responsibility of the Central Government, through the corresponding institutions, to coordinate such actions.

Essa dirección los fines de la Defensa Nacional has the following functions:

- ▶ **Coordinate the planning and economic policy of the National Defense in the context of the economic and social development.**
- ▶ **Plan and anticipate economic mobilization, both in times of peace and in times of conflict, to ensure the availability of resources for the National Defense, including the necessary reserves in times of peace for this purpose.**
- ▶ **Anticipate the restructuring of the national economy and its adaptation to possible economic and emergency scenarios, as well as its regulation and normality when circumstances allow.**
- ▶ **Promote policies and strategies for the protection of natural resources and the environment and cultural heritage.**

4. INTERNO

Esta es la tarea de asegurar el orden y la seguridad de los ciudadanos y sus bienes, así como la seguridad de la Patria Nacional en tiempos de paz y de guerra, de acuerdo con la ley.

Only in exceptional cases the President of the Republic in the Joint Ministers, may support the National Police, or in the intervention of the Nicaraguan Army when the stability of the Republic is threatened by major internal disorders, catastrophes or natural disasters.

Existen otros componentes de la interacción internacional de otros Estados, cuyas funciones son reguladas por la ley.

I. DEFENSE AND CIVIL PROTECTION ACTIONS

Due to the particular conditions in Nicaragua, it is necessary to add a State Field of Estatic, Action, Defense and Civil Protection, which is a fundamental and transversal axis to the aforementioned fields. This includes the prevention, mitigation and care of natural or anthropogenic disasters. For this, there is a national system (SINAPRED), in which participant ministries and institutions of the public sector, social organizations and the private sector, departmental, regional and municipal authorities participate, with the objective of carrying out actions whose purpose is the reduction of risks and protect the population in general and their assets and those of the State.

For its operation, SINAPRED has the following basic structures:

- ▀ National Committee for the Prevention, Mitigation and Attention of Disasters, as a governing body of the system.
- ▀ Executive Secretariat, as the system's coordination instance.
- ▀ Disaster Operations Center, as the system's operating instance.
- ▀ Sectoral work commissions.
- ▀ Departments, regional and municipal committees.

(Foto: DRPE).



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- ▮ Promote the development of international relations of friendship and solidarity between peoples and reciprocity between States, carrying out cooperative activities in the formulation and execution of regional and global policies that promote peace, stability and security.

2. FACEDAS AMBROAZAS ADDTBALCTORA ABSA DANSEGORIALA DECAURONAL

- ▮ Strengthen international cooperation and partnerships and conformity with international law, promotion of programs, plans and agreements for traditional and non-traditional national security to the national security.
- ▮ Articulate efforts and coordinate actions between the High Command in Defense and the National Defense and local governments, to take care of the respect of the political cooperation level in the fight against said threats.
- ▮ Establish coordination and cooperation mechanisms with agencies and agencies specialized or specialized at the national and international level for the risks and threats.
- ▮ Implement joint operational plans between the Defense and Security of Defense and Security of the people established in the laws in force.
- ▮ Guarantee effective compliance with the following programs and plans: Regional Action and Operational Limitation of the National Plan on National Defense against Terrorism and Related Crimes, Plan Against Organized Crime, National Organization of Response for Disasters, National Disaster Prevention Plan, National Strategy for Risk Reduction and Prevention and Economic and Poverty Reduction.
- ▮ Strengthen and consolidate national, regional and local capacities for disaster prevention, mitigation and reduction, in accordance with the processes of education, organization, training and equipment of the Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention Center, as well as the Disaster Prevention Center (COPRE) (COPRE), technical and scientific staff for the Unified Humanitarian Relief (UHR-CRAC) and strengthen the Monitoring and Early Warning System and communication systems in order to have the necessary preparation and attention to the population in the event of actual disasters.
- ▮ Reaffirm the unity, indivisibility and integrity of the Nation-State in compliance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the Republic.
- ▮ Promote and use planning to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters.

Central American and Caribbean Peacekeeping Mission (CAFIC) and the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) (CAFICOM) and the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) (CAFICOM).

Confidence-building and development in Nicaragua and other Central American countries. In this regard, the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) has been instrumental in the development of the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) (CAFICOM).

a. Medidas vecinales

Nicaragua has found it necessary to cooperate with the other Central American countries in the area of confidence-building and development. In this regard, the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) has been instrumental in the development of the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) (CAFICOM).

The Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) has been instrumental in the development of the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) (CAFICOM).

b. Medidas regionales

The Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) has been instrumental in the development of the Central American and Caribbean Force for Confidence-Building Measures (CAFICOM) (CAFICOM).

Nicaragua has been a participant since 2004, with the Central American Security Commission, a working process for updating canalization and identification measures to ensure the adoption of new measures of military and general character, contained in the Declaration of the Experts on MFCE, Miami, the 44 February 2003.

In the context of the Conference of the Central American Armed Forces (CEAFC) the participation of the armed forces and head of the public, Guatemalan, El Salvador and Honduras should be highlighted, the visits to facilities and military facilities in the area of cooperation and coordination of the forces and the role of the staff of these and other specialists of staff and specializations, intelligence, operations, logistics, cavalry, air logistics, military, maritime and commerce, organization and organization, in the area of the topic of change of experience and the professional of the military and political and technical area of the military police and military police, the peace and education of the military police and other areas of cooperation and training in the area of the topic of mediation in the area of the topic of crime and related activities.

Asimismo, es preciso señalar la realización de actividades académicas y ejercicios de Gabinete de la Unidad Humanitaria y de Rescate de la CEAFC, la asistencia militar regional para el apoyo en el área de mitigación y atención de desastres naturales o antropogénicos, designada para cumplir misiones de orden y brindar asistencia humanitaria en cualquier país centroamericano.

With the Central American Security Commission, the State of Nicaragua through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense and Nicaragua Ministry of Defense, participates in various programs regarding the Central American Meeting, the Mutual Understanding, Contact of Central American High Officials, Rigorous Balance Between Military and Civilian Security, Cooperation in Cooperative Prevention and Prevention of Terrorism and Activities Related to Communication and Information Registration System and Central American Registry of Arms and their Transfers.

c. General measures

In the context of the missions and goals, the most important conferences, seminars, workshops, courses, specialized activities, specialized and committees have been held in different activities, both in the international level and in the field of military and security organizations international Conference of Military Commander Defense Ministers Conference American Army and Air Forces System of Cooperation of the Americas Air Forces (SICOEA), and the Central

Interamericana (OEA), Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH), Tribunal de Medicina Militar de la OEA, Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos (IIDH) .

In addition, the progress has been made in the implementation of various programs and cooperative Human Rights and Interdictory of Armed and Conflicts Human Rights of military and police with the OEA and the OEA's Executive Secretary has participated in the Americas and Latin America and the Pacific and the United Nations is sponsored by UNESCO.

In the United States, the OEA and the OEA have been sent annually the International Standardized Report of Military Expenditures, the Inventory of Arms and Ammunition, and other information on the situation of arms and military equipment, and the structure and organization of the Armed Forces and the Humanitarian Demining Program Report.

In the past few years, the progress has been observed in the application of measures of confidence and security building measures particularly in relation to cooperation programs for the prevention of natural disasters, humanitarian assistance and exchange of defense policies and strategies of defense and in the improvement of supervision and provision of defense equipment and the cooperation and the Central American region with countries in the process, which contributes to strengthen the confidence and transparency.

2. PROGRAM OF CONTROL PROGRAM OF AMERICAN ARMS IN AMERICA HAS A REASONABLE BALANCE OF FORCE AND IS SOMEHOW STABLE AND STABLE IN THE TRANSFERENCE AND TRANSPARENCY.

In compliance with the provisions of the Treaty of Montevideo, in the field of arms and security continue efforts to strengthen and improve control of a reasonable balance of forces between the internal and external situation of each state.

In this sense, the State of Nicaragua presented a consideration of the need for a program of arms control in Central America and the Caribbean to achieve a "Reasonable Balance of Forces and Mutual Confidence and Transparency". This initiative was approved by the leaders of the region in the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Central American Integration System held in Belize on September 15, 2003.

Based on considerations presented by the Central American Security Commission, the Region's leaders, decided to instruct said body to proceed with the implementation of the program proposed by Nicaragua, the result of the work of a Nicaraguan inter-institutional Commission made up of the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense and the Detachments which the Chief of the Army and the Director of the National Police also participate. Ejército y el Director de la Policía Nacional.

20. Program Objectives Programa

The initiative of the State of Nicaragua aims to achieve two fundamental objectives fundamentales:

- Strengthen confidence building and security measures by establishing a mediante reasonable balance of forces in Central America in accordance with the Deforncia Security Framework. Create and contribute to the institutionalization of civilian control over the defense and security institutions of the region. y seguridad de la región.
- Implement measures and actions that achieve a reasonable balance of forces in accordance with the external and internal conditions in each State and in cada Estado, the modernization of the Central American defense and security forces americanas.

(Foto: DRPE).



cooperation and experience of operations, staff courses and exchange of Major experiences of visits between visit high command of the Ejército Armado de Nicaragua and authorities of the Department of Defense, Southern Command, Joint Staff and the Junta Interamericana de Defensa (IAD) and (IADB).

Cooperation relations with France have also been based on the National Guard and the Nicaraguan participation in joint exercises in the tropical jungle region at the staff of the Army, Major, exchange of visits between military and police units between the high command and the staffs of the Nicaraguan and the French forces. Likewise, the participation of observers on the Los Escamotes Air Exercises participation in 2000 in Matiguera and the attendance of the participation of instructors in the courses for the staff of the Air Force of the Spanish, la cooperación en la asistencia de equipos militares y la participación en cursos Altos Militares de Vietnam y de Corea del Sur y Staff courses .

4. INSTITUTIONS FOR INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION

to. Regional institutions

Central American Integration System (SICA)

The Central American Integration System was established in December 1991 with the signing of the Tegucigalpa Treaty on the formation of the Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA) and the ODECA, a general initiative of the new model of regional integration in Central America, a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.

The Treaty of the Americas Treaty Signatures of the Security in Central America, a instrumento constitucional legalista Protocolo de Tegucigalpa, established the Comisión de Seguridad Americana, which organizes its work in the following subcommittees:

Defensa Subcomité (Ministers of Defense Affairs and/or Chiefs of Staff) is responsible for all the aspects of regional security.

Public Security Subcomité (Minister of the Interior) public security and pública, policial) work in the aspects related to the safety of people and their properties and sus bienes.

Legal Subcomité (Ministers of Foreign Relations) and Absent Ministers of the Foreign Affairs of the Commission.



V Conferencia de Ministros de Defensa de las Américas (Foto: MIDEF).

b. Instituciones Transhemisféricas

Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas

The Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas was created with the finalidad de ser el foro principal para el debate and exchange of experiencias among the Defense Ministers of the American continent, abordando temas de relevancia estratégica y asuntos de seguridad y defensa regional. Es una reunión política bilateral multilateral integrada por los Defensores y Ministros de Defensa del continente.

El objetivo principal de la institución es el debate, análisis and exchange of experiencias in the field of security and national defense. Nicaragua has actively participated in the six editions held within the framework of this event continental with the exception of the V Conferencia held in Manaus, Brazil in 2000. El reconocimiento de Nicaragua's hemispheric leadership in matters of Security and Defense by the United States was formally designated as the venue for the VII Conference of Defense Ministers of the Americas in 2006.

Conference of Ejército Americano (CEEA)

The purpose of the institution is the exchange of ideas and experiencias related to matters of common interest in the field of defense, research and collaboration and integration between ejércitos and contribute from the point of view of military thought, to la seguridad y desarrollo de nuestros continentes. Was founded in 1960.

The Ejército de las Fuerzas Armadas de Argentina joined this body in 1976, in 1977, and since then has actively participated in various meetings, seminars and specialized conferences specialized in the areas of strategy and tactics, operations, organizational aspects and theoretical aspects of military planning and security. The Argentine Defense Doctrine (ADD) (A.D.D.)

Military doctrine and strategy in Argentina has been influenced by the Organization of American States Committee of Security and Defense, the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), the Office of Security and Defense, and the Department of Defense. It also includes the application of special studies, special training of defense doctrine and operations, preparation of doctrine and doctrine systems and doctrinal, social, economic, military and scientific, and other factors of defense. It is a personal and professional duty of the Argentine military. It was established by the Law of March 31, 1942. The Argentine Republic has joined the IADB in 1958, and since then it has fostered its relations with this organization in terms of the exchange of security and defense information and military and other. It has participated in seminars, conferences and others.

Confederación Naval (CNA)

The Conference of Naval Commanders was established in 1959 with the objective of promoting the exchange of ideas, knowledge and mutual understanding of maritime problems. The conference is held annually in the form of a symposium, which is intended to stimulate professional cooperation between the navies of the participating countries. Its purpose is to promote the solidarity.

Through the Naval Force, the Argentine Navy joined the CNA in 1960. In 1960, 2000 ships participated in the Conference of Naval Commanders. The conference is held annually and its main objective is to promote the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and mutual understanding of maritime problems. It is a professional cooperation between the navies of the participating countries. Its purpose is to promote the solidarity and cooperation.

Sistema de Cooperación between the Americas (SICOA)

It was founded on April 16, 1961. It is a voluntary and intergovernmental organization whose purpose is to support and coordinate the activities of the member states. Its main objective is to promote the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and mutual understanding of maritime problems. It is a professional cooperation between the navies of the participating countries. Its purpose is to promote the solidarity and cooperation.

as provided by the respective governments, its organizational structure includes the **CONFERENCE OF AIR FORCE CHIEFS (CONDEFAAMER)** (resolution, body), **ARRERPLAN** (advisory body), **COMMITTEES** (study bodies), **STUDIOS**, **SMPOSIA** (information bodies), **SERVICIOS** (support bodies) e apoyo), **PERMANENT SECRETARIAT** (body of administration and execution).

The Nicaraguan Air Force as a founding member of **SIESCOFAA** has participated in the different conferences of the organization for exchange and specialized meetings with the aim of maintaining the exchange of knowledge and learning methods for combat standardization of special search, search and salvage operations; study of the characteristics of aircraft that are not legal flights, exchange of data and procedures for the investigation of air disasters, exchange of information on investigation, logistics, air services and training courses, exchange of preventive programs for flight safety, study of techniques for deployment of relief forces in the case of natural disasters; study of survival techniques in jungle areas in case of natural disasters; and study of survival techniques in jungle areas.

Comité Internacional de Medicina Militar (COMIM)

It is made up of the **Embassy/Consulates** of the **USA and UN Members** of the **WHO**. **Organizational Objectives** are to strengthen the ties of collaboration and cooperation between those whose mission in the world consists of organizing health care to the sick and wounded of the armed forces in times of peace and war and periodically organizing international congresses, scientific studies, reports and dissemination of the **Sanitary Doctrine**, maintain a close relationship with similar health organizations throughout the world and actively promote the exchange of medical knowledge and international medical collaboration. **Since September 2002**, the **Nicaraguan Army** is a member of **COMIM** and participates in conferences and preferences of medical directors.

Órgano Jurisdiccional de las Américas (COJUMA)

An eminent academic institution sponsored by the **Office of the Air Force** of the **United States of America** is a legal authority and institution which has formed a force as a result of Latin American countries contribute with their knowledge and experiences in conducting legal studies. The **US Army** has participated in **COJUMA** since May 2000 to the study of documents of legal interest such as: **Legal Manual for Displacement of Military Operations** and **Project of Model Code of Military Justice**.

5. BILATERAL INSTRUMENTS OF COOPERATION

In compliance with Resolución No. 757757 of the OAS Permanent Council, the OEA, on 7 de diciembre de 1999, expression of the peace and cooperation policy of the Nicaraguan State, the dialogue diplomatically and the peaceful settlement of disputes, provides in the Declaración de Managua y Nicaragua signed in cooperation with the Republic of Honduras, with the objective of identifying tensions and establishing a maritime exclusion zone in the Caribbean Sea, tensions and differences that 3008 in November 1999. Between Honduras and Nicaragua, the provisions of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 1982.

Tabla 4

Acuerdos y memorandos de entendimiento con Honduras

Acuerdo	Lugar y fecha de suscripción	Contenido
1. Acuerdo de Miami.	Miami, diciembre de 1999.	Congelado y inmediato el despliegue de fuerzas armadas en los puntos fronterizos entre Nicaragua y Honduras.
2. Acuerdo de San Salvador.	San Salvador, febrero de 2000.	Honduras y Nicaragua se abstendrán de realizar acciones militares o policiales en el Mar Caribe.
3. Memorando de Entendimiento.	Washington, marzo de 2000.	Intercambio de información por vía diplomática de la ubicación de los puestos fronterizos, vueltas y fronteras terrestres, marítimas o desplazamientos militares.
4. Acuerdo Técnico de verificación.	Washington (sede OEA), marzo de 2000.	Establecer el seguimiento y verificación de las medidas de fomento de la confianza y la seguridad, patrullajes, congelamiento de efectivos y puestos militares entre Nicaragua y Honduras.

Fuente: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

6. BILATERAL COOPERATION OF THE DEFENSE SECTOR.

The Ministry of Defense and the Nicaraguan Army have strengthened their relations in matters of military cooperation with other technological parts, which have strengthened institutional capacities through the exchange of experiences, the use of military policy.

defense, civil military relations, sea and air high, peace keeping operations, toniamento
 de la alpa equipment and other matters relating to specialized training, citación
 humanitarian assistance, humanitarian aid, desarming of the fight against terrorism, a
 organized, criminal and related activities des conexas.

Table 5
Cooperation treaties of the Ministry of Defense

Referencia	NOMBRE CONVENIO Y/O ACUERDO	FECHA
1	Acuerdo de Cooperación entre el Ministerio de Defensa de la República de Nicaragua y el Ministerio de Defensa de la República de Chile para el intercambio de información Técnica y de Inteligencia de Defensa	20 de agosto de 2001
2	Acuerdo entre el Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de Chile sobre Cooperación Militar y Cooperación	24 de octubre de 2001
3	Acuerdo entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el Ministerio de Defensa de la República de Nicaragua para combatir el tráfico ilícito de narcóticos en aguas y tierra del territorio de Nicaragua	23 de abril de 2002
4	Convenio entre el Ministro de Defensa de la República de Nicaragua y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Francia en relación a las Condiciones de Financiamiento de la formación de Oficiales del Ejército de Nicaragua en las Escuelas Militares y el programa de Formación y/Oligas Franceses	26 de julio de 2002
5	Memorandum de Entendimiento entre el Ejército de los Estados Unidos y el Ejército de Nicaragua. Este acuerdo establece los procedimientos as asigna las responsabilidades para el Ejército de los Estados Unidos de América y el Ejército de Nicaragua para la realización de la Conferencia conocida como "Fuerzas Aliadas Humanitarias" (FA-HUM) 2003.	08 de agosto de 2002
6	Acuerdo del Control de Narcóticos entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua.	13 de diciembre de 2002
7	Carter of Intención entre la Comisión Nacional de Desminado Humanitario de Nicaragua y la Comisión Nacional de Desminado Humanitario de la República de Chile.	16 de marzo de 2004
8	Convenio de Cooperación entre el Ministerio de Defensa de la República de Nicaragua y el Ministerio de Defensa de la República de Francia en relación a un intercambio de acciones militares y de otro tipo de la República Francesa (Departamento de Marítima)	12 de mayo de 2005

Tabla 6
Cooperación de ciertos Ejércitos Nacionales y Army

PAÍS	TIPO DE COOPERACIÓN
Fuerzas Armadas del Reino de España	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programas de becas (ALEM, DEM y Medicina). - Asistencia humanitaria, personal, técnica e intercambio. - Intercambio de doctrina y organización militar. - Asistencia en material militar no letal.
Fuerzas Armadas de México	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programa de becas (DEM y Medicina). - Asistencia humanitaria, personal y técnica. - Intercambio sobre doctrina y políticas de defensa.
Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos de América	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programas de acción social (Nuevos Horizontes, Medrete). - Capacitación militar, ubicación permanente o equipo móvil. - Intercambio en el nivel de cadetes. - Capacitación para asistencia humanitaria. - Programa de becas. - Fortalecimiento de infraestructura y docente.
Fuerzas Armadas de Francia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programas de becas. - Asistencia humanitaria. - Ejercicios combinados de adiestramiento. - Intercambio de doctrina y políticas de defensa.
Fuerza Armada de El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programas de becas. - Asistencia Humanitaria. - Intercambio de doctrina y políticas de defensa. - Patrullajes navales combinados. - Búsqueda, salvamento y rescate. - Intercambio de instructores militares.
Ejército de Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programa de becas. - Actividades conmemorativas entre academias. - Intercambio de instructores militares.
Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adquisición de partes para mantenimiento de equipos.
Fuerzas de Defensa del Reino Unido	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cursos de perfeccionamiento de inglés. - Cursos de Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz.
Fuerzas Armadas de la Federación Rusa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asistencia con personal para mantenimiento de equipos. - Adquisición de partes para mantenimiento de equipos.
Fuerzas Armadas de China-Taiwán	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programa de becas. - Asistencia con equipos de intendencia. - Intercambio de doctrina y políticas de defensa.
Fuerzas Armadas de Canadá	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cursos de idioma francés. - Intercambio de doctrina en Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz.
Ejército de Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programa de becas.
Ejército de la República Federativa de Brasil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programa de becas.

Based on what is established in the Political Constitution of Nicaragua and the legislative act of the United Nations Charter and the exposure of doctrinal foundations, the decision regarding the participation of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces in Operation Semtoba is to be authorized by the President of the Republic through the procedure described below:

- Following the resolution of the United Security Council of the United Nations and the request of the Nicaraguan Government through the relevant authorities, the participation of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces in Operation Semtoba is to be authorized by the President of the Republic through the procedure described below.
- The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense, and the Nicaraguan Army, are to analyze and report on the feasibility, conditions, and other possible elements of the proposed participation in the Operation Semtoba.
- The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense, and the Nicaraguan Army, are to prepare and submit a joint proposal to the President of the Republic for his consideration and decision on the matter.
- The President of the Republic informs the National Assembly of the decision adopted and seeks its approval in accordance with the constitutional principle that the power of legislative initiative is a prerogative of the President of the Republic.
- Simultaneously, the institutions involved are directed to carry out the pertinent actions to guarantee the security, organization, and maintenance of the participating forces.
- Once approved by the National Assembly, the decision is to be reported to the United Nations and the participating countries, and the necessary measures are to be taken for the participation of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces in the Operation Semtoba.

8. HUMANITARIAN AND OPERATIONS

The objectives of the Humanitarian and Operations are to provide assistance to the United Nations, in assistance in emergency and disaster relief situations, as well as in the field of bilateral or multilateral cooperation.

Obeying this doctrine, the type of operations that the State may carry out through the Nicaraguan Armed Forces in the participating countries is to be determined in this modality of intervention:

Its basic structure is made up of prescriptive health, engineering, air, sea, and architectural, logistics detachments and sites. Its logistics is homogeneous in structure, but the complements vary according to the possibility of each country. (See annex 5). (Ver anexo 5).

9. DEFENSE AND CIVIL PROTECTION

In Nicaragua, natural phenomena, despite the technological, physical, social, física, environmental and institutional vulnerability of the region, have had and continue to have serious consequences of various kinds and magnitude as evidenced by the effects of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, landslides, floods, forest fires, hurricanes, tropical storms, and weather related disturbances. In consequence, the National Defense Policy incorporates the Risk Management approach. They are planned and implemented by the Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention Policy, which is based on the constitutional principle of the safeguarding and protection of the population, as well as the principles of the United Nations Organization in this sense. The national legal norms are the National Law on Creating the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention, its regulations and complementary provisions.

Structure, composition and functions of the components of the National System of Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention:

a. National Committee

It is presided by the President of the Republic or by the Vice President, its character is permanent and its members are the Minister of Defense accompanied by the Chief of the Army, Minister of the Interior accompanied by the National Police Chief, ministers of

Defense Civil (Polaco-DARE).

WHR-CFAC (Polaco-DARE).



Relación de Externos, Financiera y de Publicidad, Industria y Comercio, Promoción y Comercio Exterior, Transportación y Obras Públicas, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Red de Familia, de Familia, Educación y Deportes, Salud, y de la Dirección del Registro y de los Estudios Territoriales.

Tabla 7

Funciones del Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres (SINAPRED)

- **Diseña, aprueba y ejecuta los planes de prevención, mitigación y atención de desastres.**
- **Elabora y dispone de planes de contingencia para cada tipo de desastre, natural o provocado, a enfrentar en los diferentes puntos de la geografía nacional y asegura un sistema de administración eficiente de los mismos.**
- **Fomenta y desarrolla la investigación científica y técnica, asimismo asegura el monitoreo permanente de los fenómenos que puedan generar desastres naturales o provocados, sean estos ambientales y sanitarios, así como impulsar los estudios dirigidos a la prevención y mitigación de los efectos del mismo.**
- **Reduce la vulnerabilidad de la población en el aspecto cultural, social, económico, productivo, ambiental y tecnológico a través de programas, proyectos educativos y de información que permitan la superación de las circunstancias de desastre o calamidad desde antes que el fenómeno suceda y de conformidad con la ley de la materia.**
- **Anticipa los posibles daños a la población, infraestructura física y el medio ambiente en general, mediante un proceso permanente y sostenido de reducción de la vulnerabilidad, como parte esencial de la planificación del desarrollo nacional a través de la aplicación de las directrices y regulaciones del ordenamiento territorial establecidas al respecto por el Instituto Nicaragüense de Estudios Territoriales.**
- **Define las funciones y responsabilidades de las entidades públicas y privadas en las etapas de prevención y administración de desastre y de rehabilitación, reconstrucción y desarrollo que den lugar a las situaciones de desastre.**
- **Anticipa y asegura en cualquier caso de desastre, las condiciones que permitan el desarrollo ininterrumpido del gobierno y sus instituciones, y asegura las condiciones que permitan el desarrollo de las actividades normales del país.**
- **Formula y propone las normas administrativas pertinentes para casos de desastres.**
- **Impulsa la promoción, capacitación y educación de su personal y de las instituciones del Estado en materia de prevención, mitigación y atención de desastres.**

Funciones del Comité Nacional

- Define las políticas del Sistema Nacional.
- Approves the National Plan of the National System.
- Proposes to the President of the Republic the Declaration of State of Disaster.
- Approves the proposal of the Presupuesto of the National Fondo Nacional para Desastres.
- Propose the adoption of measures and instruments required to operationalize the objectives of the National Plan of the National System and the territorial and educational.
- Generates the procedures and instruments for the control and distribution of the national aid.
- Approves the proposal of the norms and regulations of the Plan Territorial aiming to territorial disaster prevention.
- Convoques, as a holder of cases, to the national government organizations gubernamentales.
- Approves the thematic study oriented to the study of the education programs of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, and Recreation, as well as the technical and higher educational institutions, with regard to the prevention, mitigation and disaster investigation and attention.

b. SINARRED Executive of SINARRED

In technical charge of the organization and in compliance with the principles, aims and objectives of SINARRED, it is the link between the Executive Branch and the different levels of territorial organization; it coordinates the work activities of the sectoral commissions and acts as a technical body of the National Council of the National Disaster Fund.

c. Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER) (INETE)

Technical scientific institution of the President of the Republic that is part of the SINARRED and is responsible for the monitoring, follow-up and analysis of phenomena that may affect the national territory based on the follow-up and monitoring activities of the structures in the areas expected to be affected. Its specific functions are established in article 337 of the Ley 337.

d. Ministry of Defense

Conforms to regulations, in cases of extreme necessity, as determined by the President of the Republic, with the responsibilities established by law, in the maintenance of the peace and public order in situations of disaster.

As support to the Ministry of the Interior as the action is carried out by the National, which is directed by the President of the Republic in cases of disasters and disaster declarations.

Additionally, the Ministry of Defense is responsible for organizing and conducting operations that are ordered by the President of the Republic, through the use of public goods that will be used in the event of a disaster. Realize the activities of defense and security in the event of a disaster, to recreate the population and their labor force, and coordinate in the national and international construction of the National National Coordination in coordination with it.

The Ministry of Defense coordinates the activities of preparation and organization of the population in the event of a disaster, through the High Command of the National Executive Secretariat and the General Staff of Civil Defense (EMDC) and with the Secretaría Ejecutiva de SINAPRED y SINAPRED de las entidades territoriales. Participates in the coordination and approval of the transfer operations of the Disaster Operations Center (CODE), which is organized and established by the General Staff of the Ejército de Defensa of the Nicaraguan Army.

As support to the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources in the defense, protection and defense of the environment and natural resources, as well as in the preventive and mitigation actions to reduce the risk of ecological disasters.

Formulates, periodically, and disseminates information on the state of the environment that are essential in the event of a disaster. Participates with INETER, MARENA and the Executive Secretariat SINAPRED, in the formulation and coordination of the policies of the environment related to the study, classification and inventory of the physical resources of the national territory, works and geographical, meteorological and other organizations physical research services as well as everything that is seen in the field of action. In addition, in the framework of these federations, the voluntarism and reducing the vulnerability of strategic buildings and the communication system from the effects of natural risks.

Finally, it guarantees and supports the presidency of the Special Representative of the State through its permanent delegate and participates in the Environment and Health Sector Working Commissions.

and General Staff of the Civil Defense of the Nicaraguan Army

It is designed to ensure the effective participation of the different units of the Army and coordination with the State institutions and with the population in

generar en los países de países de riesgo de desastres naturales y otros similares.

Además, el Estado de Defensa de la Defensa organiza y administra el Centro de Operaciones de Desastres (CODE), como una organización especializada en situaciones de desastres, a través del SINAPRED y el INAPRED institucionales de las competencias y del mejor manejo de los recursos humanos y de las misiones. Al cumplir con estas funciones, el EMDC trabaja de estrecha colaboración con el EMDC Nacional y con las autoridades territoriales.

Por delegación del Comandante en Jefe del Ejército, ejerce la presidencia de la Comisión de Trabajo Especial de Operación.

En el proceso de planificación de la población se tiene en cuenta el riesgo de desastres, como un factor fundamental para lograr un desarrollo sostenible y un mejoramiento para una planificación municipal local. Con este nuevo enfoque, se busca reducir los riesgos y prevenir los desastres que se producen por condiciones favorables para que ocurran.

Como parte del SINAPRED, el EMDC tiene como misión principal organizar, ejecutar y supervisar la planificación y el manejo de desastres (regional, departamental, municipal y local), local, para preservar y proteger los bienes y propiedades de las comunidades y prevenir los desastres que se producen por causas naturales y antropogénicas.

Las medidas preventivas, mitigación y acciones de recuperación se incorporan en los planes de desarrollo para evitar los riesgos y prevenir el surgimiento de nuevas zonas de riesgo.

F. Disaster Operations Center Desastres

El Centro de Operaciones de Desastres (CODE) es una organización especializada en situaciones de desastres, a través del SINAPRED y el INAPRED institucionales de las competencias y del mejor manejo de los recursos humanos y de las misiones. Al cumplir con estas funciones, el EMDC trabaja de estrecha colaboración con el EMDC Nacional y con las autoridades territoriales.

El sectoral y el CODE se integra con los ministerios y el Ejército, con los grupos de trabajo de los diferentes departamentos y de las instituciones del Sistema Nacional, en áreas de salud, educación, información, servicios, infraestructura, fenómenos naturales, seguridad y ambiente y operaciones especiales.

It is the Special Operation Commission, is made up of various disciplines and other institutions and organizations such as Civil Defense Staff and the Civil Defense, Red de Huma (UHR) and the Red de Asistencia (UHR) Army National Reserve, Fire Department, and the Red de Cruz Roja.

Table 8

Mission of the Civil Defense Staff of the Strategic Army.

In coordination with the corresponding organs of the SINAPRED, develop the following tasks:

- Organization and training of the committees of prevention, mitigation and attention of disasters (departmental, regional, municipal and local).
- Organization and training of volunteer brigades for fire, search, rescue and first aid.
- Elaboration of the plans of immediate action departmental, regional, municipal and local, in coordination with the social actors.
- Elaboration of contingency plans for different natural phenomena. A group of these plans are: Plan Invern, Plan Verano, Plan de Evacuación y Control, Plan de Emergencias Forestales, Plan ante Terremotos y Plan Playa.
- Campaigns of divulgation and sensibilization of the population about norms of behavior and measures that must be taken in any emergency or eventualities (earthquakes, tsunamis, fires, forest fires, volcanic eruptions).
- Systematic training of military personnel for the effective incorporation in the different contingency plans. Realization of periodic drills and exercises demonstrative, to create habits, skills and skills in order to develop the capacities of response of the population in eventualities.
- In coordination with the Executive Secretariat of the System participate in the elaboration of policies of prevention, mitigation and attention of disasters. In coordination with the MINEINERTDA, set up a system of monitoring of the natural phenomena that may affect the country to alert the population in the different parts.

Through the COODE:

- Participate in a partial or total way to the representatives of the inter-institutional commissions that form part of the Center of Operations of Disasters.
- Coordinate, through the commissions of special operations, the search, rescue and first aid of the affected population.
- Promote the activation of the contingency plans of the SINAPRED and the Plan de Empleo de las unidades del Ejército ante desastres.

5. POLICY FOR COMPREHENSIVE CARE FOR SURVIVING VICTIMS OF MINES OR DEVICES OF WAR

The PND contemplates, in addition to the removal of installed mines and the total destruction of mines in the arsenal, a Policy of Comprehensive Care for the Surviving Victims of Mines or Explosive War Devices. Under this approach, the State, through the broader conditions of the PND, assumes a proactive and permanent role in fulfilling the commitments emanating from its mandate and the Convention of the Ottawa Convention, in which surviving victims of accidents due to mines or explosive devices and the affected communities, as well as education for the prevention of accidents, occupy a privileged place in the context of the Comprehensive Action Program Against Antipersonnel Mines.

The State, through the PND, provides emergency medical care, specialized medical care, physical and psychological rehabilitation, prostheses, orthoses, and the opportunity to access mandated education, training, and socio-labor reintegration programs that allow people affected the possibility of self-improvement and personal, family, and community development.

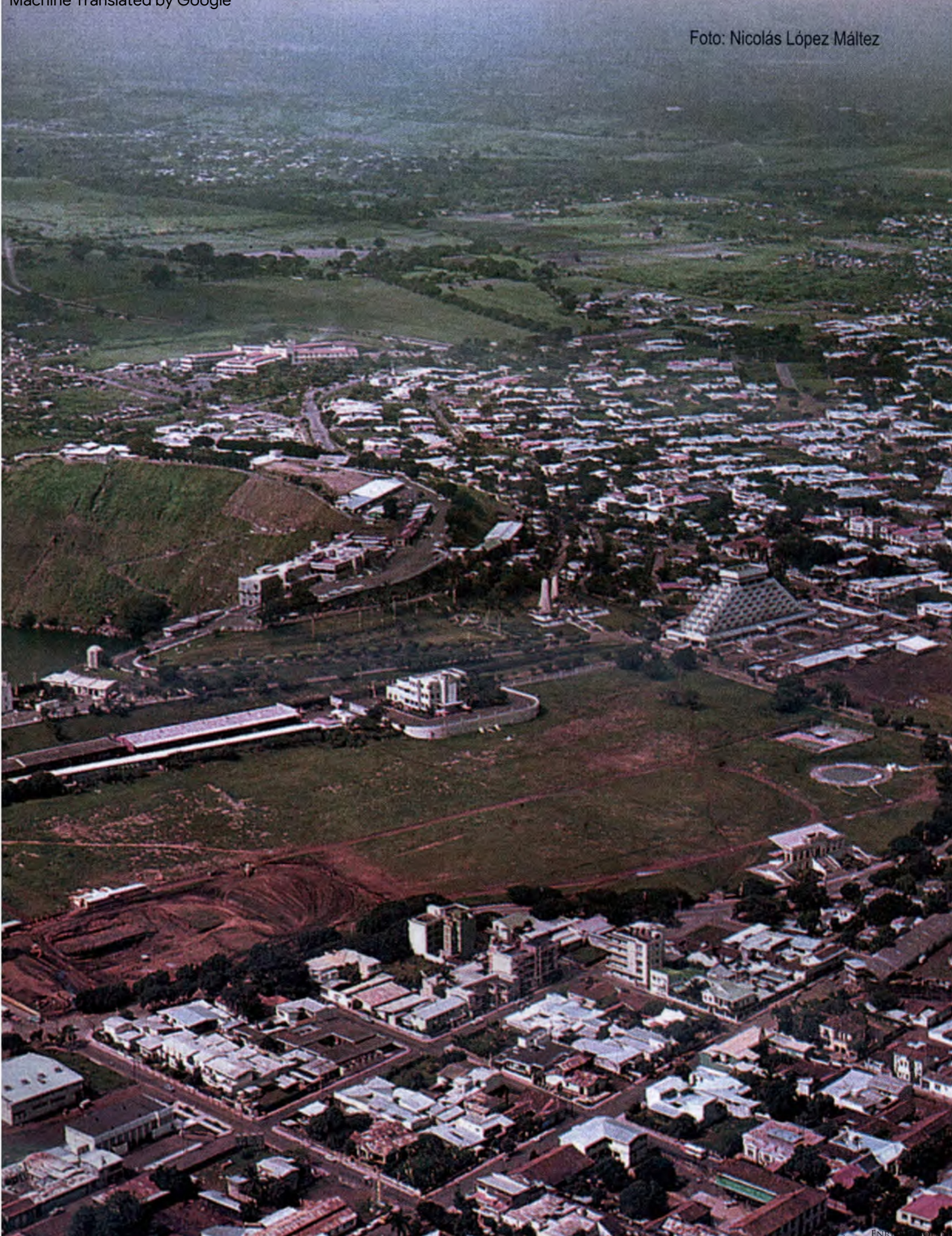
ONE HUNDRED (Photo: MIDEF).



CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE





La conducción de la Defensa Nacional se materializa a través de los Órganos Superiores de la Defensa Nacional, a que se refiere el nivel político y militar.

II. POLITICAL LEVEL BODIES

Los órganos superiores de nivel político son los siguientes:

a. Supreme Command

De acuerdo con el artículo 144 of the Political Constitution, the President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, in this capacity he has the following powers:

- Disponer de las fuerzas de Ejército de conformidad con la Constitución Política y la Ley.
- Ordenar el inicio de operaciones militares por parte del Ejército en la defensa del país en caso de agresión externa en contra de grupos u organizaciones de irregulares armados en el territorio nacional cuando exceda la capacidad de las fuerzas de la Policía Nacional para sofocarlos, the President of the Republic will inform the National Assembly of all the actions taken within a period of no more than seven days.
- Ordenar, según su criterio, en caso de extrema necesidad, la intervención de las Fuerzas del Ejército o de otras fuerzas de combate en apoyo de la Policía de las fuerzas de la Policía Nacional para sofocarlos. National Assembly within a period of no more than seven days.
- Aprobando al Comandante en Jefe del Ejército a propuesta del Ejército y del Consejo Militar. La propuesta del Consejo Militar podrá ser aprobada por el Presidente de la República, quien podrá resolver sobre la propuesta.
- Remove the Commander in Chief of the Army for the following reasons:

- For insubordination.
- For disobedience to the orders given by the President of the Republic or in disregard of his attributions.
- For transgressing with his opinions or actions the impartiality and partisanship of the Army.
- For having been condemned by a sentence of the Commission of the Truth or by a court of law.
- For incapacity of physical or mental declared by the law.

- Approve and grant officers, in accordance with the provisions of the law, a proposal of the Council of Ministers of the Army.

Funciones de la direcciónes genéricas y específicas:

Dirección General de Políticas de Defensa

- Formulate and propose National Defense policies and implement their execution.
- Direct the studies and technical work of interest relative to the Defense of the Nation and the services for the training and formation of the officers and the National Regulations of the Ejército de Nicaragua.
- Formulate and propose support plans for the actions of the Ralicia Radical and coordinate the participation of the Ejército de Nicaragua.
- Establish Mixed Commissions with the Ejército de Nicaragua to coordinate and direct the formulation of the Budget Law and the expenses of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ejército de Nicaragua and supervise its execution.
- Monitor and periodically evaluate the management of the Social Security of the Social Military.
- Request the Command in Chief of the Ejército de Nicaragua to propose and agree on military evaluations and the performance of the soldiers in military operations in the exterior.
- Formulate and propose the strategy for the institutional development and professionalization of the military in strategic matters.
- Formulate and propose plans and investigations for the organization of the social and civilian strategic organizations.

Dirección de Política y Planes Militares

- Formulate and propose the National Defense and Defense Plans.
- Participate, coordinate and review the plans and actions of the Ejército de Nicaragua to be approved by the Ministerio.
- Formulate the plans and coordinate the participation of the institutions and the different sectors in the development of the National Defense Plan.
- Prepare and organize the plans and proposals of the Ministerio de la Gobernación and the Policía Nacional.
- Formulate the international aspects of Defense Policy.
- Supervise and support the work of the military and the reserves.

Directorate of Armament and Military Material

- Analyze and present to the Ministerio the plans for the acquisition of systems, armaments, equipment and materials.



(Foto: ODRPE).

d. Otros órganos

The Military Council is the highest consultation body of the High Command for matters of Army doctrine and strategy, matters related to the development of the military institutions and aspects related to defense plans that the High Command deems important for decision making.

It is made up of the High Command and the chiefs of directorates of the General Staff of the support bodies of the General Command with hierarchical equivalence of the Air Force and Naval Force, of large units subordinate to the High Command and superior officers that the High Command deems it is participating necessary do permanently or by invitation.

The Military Council is presided by the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Chief of the General Staff acts as Secretary in the absence of the first, the second, will preside and the General inspection will assume the Secretariat.

B. NACIONALIZACIÓN

It is the set of activities and measures carried out by State institutions aimed at putting a part or all of the national human, technical and material resources at the service of the National Defense Plan in the event of a situation of conflict or emergency.

De acuerdo con el artículo 10 de la Constitución de la República de Nicaragua, el deber de todos los nicaragüenses es preservar y defender los derechos consagrados en la Constitución y los principios, características y principios de la independencia y la soberanía nacional.

Para la movilización de los recursos humanos que se requieren para el Ejército y la Armada, se organizará a la población que voluntariamente se ofrece para defender a la nación integrándose a los batallones de infantería, tropas terrestres, aéreas y marítimas, a fin de completar dichas unidades.

Considerando que constitucionalmente el Ejército y la Armada de Nicaragua son instituciones armadas que pertenecen a la defensa de la independencia, integridad territorial y soberanía de la República, y que el Poder Ejecutivo, en el marco de sus atribuciones, tiene la facultad de organizar y dirigir a la fuerza armada, se crea el Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional, el cual tendrá a su cargo la dirección y coordinación de las actividades de la fuerza armada, así como la preparación de la fuerza armada para la defensa de la independencia, integridad territorial y soberanía de la República, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la Constitución y la Ley de Organización y Funciones de la Presidencia de la República. Este Ministerio será el órgano rector de la fuerza armada, así como el responsable de la preparación de la fuerza armada para la defensa de la independencia, integridad territorial y soberanía de la República, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la Constitución y la Ley de Organización y Funciones de la Presidencia de la República. Este Ministerio será el órgano rector de la fuerza armada, así como el responsable de la preparación de la fuerza armada para la defensa de la independencia, integridad territorial y soberanía de la República, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la Constitución y la Ley de Organización y Funciones de la Presidencia de la República.

C. MODERNIZATION OF THE DEFENSE SECTOR

Satisfying the needs of society and the requirements of the defense system, the process of modernization of the Public Administration, the improvement of the Defense Forces, the Defense in the aspects of the adaptation, of the organization and structure of the Defense Sector, and the Defense of the processes of the interaction between the Defense Sector and the Defense of the country, it is necessary to consider the following guidelines in the medium term:

- 1. Strengthen the functions, attributions and capacities of the State institutions linked to the National Defense, promoting the participation of the political, economic and social sectors of the country in the defense efforts.
- 2. Strengthen the high levels of National Defense that have been identified as inefficient in the coordination mechanisms, in order to guarantee a greater and better unity of action through the appreciation and joint analysis of the problems that affect National Security, and determine the measures to be taken to optimize resources and prevent the effects of the problems.



(Foto: MIDEF).

- Formulated, debated and approved, in due and proper terms, the National Defense and National Mobilization Law, in order to allow the State, through its institutions, the effective and efficient fulfillment of its responsibility to organize forces, means and goods to be used in relevant situations.
- To strengthen the ties of friendship and international cooperation in order to find high support for national efforts and projects aimed at modernizing the organization and structure of the Defense Sector.
- To promote as a priority and key element of the institutional development policy of the Defense Sector, the structure of a decentralized Ministry of Defense, with the incorporation of National and International offices to the dependencies and general directorates of its projected structure.

1. MODERNIZATION PROCESS OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE (MIDEF)

The Ministry of Defense as an entity of the Executive Power and with a civilian Minister appointed by the President of the Republic, was created on January 7, 1971. In order to define specific functions were assigned to it under Law 290, the Organizational, Organic and Competence of the Order Executive, which published in the Official Gazette of the Republic, January 21, 1971. In 1998, the Official Gazette of the Republic, January 21, 1998.

En sus primeros años de organización (1997-1999), el MIDEF fue asignado a la tarea de regular la actividad de los grupos de asilados en las zonas fronterizas y en diversas comunidades rurales de las regiones autónomas, de las áreas metropolitanas y de las zonas de paz, en el marco de la política de paz y de la política de desarrollo social. Posteriormente, en 1999 asumió la Presidencia de la Comisión Nacional de Desminado.

A partir de marzo de 2002, el MIDEF adoptó una estrategia de trabajo institucional que tiene como objetivo mejorar el funcionamiento de la Defensa Nacional y de la Defensa y el Desminado, a través de los requisitos de su aplicación y de la supervisión de su cumplimiento.

Para enfrentar exitosamente este desafío, en marzo de 2002 el MIDEF elaboró un conjunto de políticas y disposiciones para la modernización de la gestión de su programa quinquenal, que se priorizarán en los siguientes ámbitos de trabajo, complementados por los proyectos prioritarios:

- Proyecto Libro de la Defensa Nacional de Nicaragua.
- Proyecto de Mejoramiento y Expansión del Sistema de Gestión Financiera y Auditoría en el Sector Defensa.
- Proyecto de Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Evaluación del Desempeño del Presupuesto en el Ejército Armado de Nicaragua.
- Proyecto de Formación Asesoria y Política y Estrategia de Seguridad y Defensa.

Los objetivos de desarrollo de desarrollo están diseñados para enfrentar los desafíos de modernización y consolidación del desarrollo de la Defensa Nacional y de la Defensa y el Desminado, a través de las políticas y disposiciones institucionales de la Dirección General de la Defensa y el Desminado de la Defensa Nacional. Las políticas y disposiciones de esta dirección de la dirección de las técnicas necesarias para la Defensa Militar y el Desempeño de la Defensa y el Desminado del Ejército de Nicaragua, a través de la cooperación y la colaboración y la cooperación.

Visión de la Defensa Nacional

La institución militar es el eje central de la Defensa Nacional y de la Defensa y el Desminado, en el orden de contribuir a la preservación de la soberanía, la independencia e integridad territorial.

Misión del Ministerio de Defensa

Dirigir y participar en la elaboración de las Políticas de Defensa y de la Defensa pasiva para que mediante el trabajo conjuntamente con el Ejército de Nicaragua y el resto de las Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales se asegure el cumplimiento de los Objetivos Estratégicos Nacionales.

Políticas de desarrollo institucional

• Política de reestructuración

The organization and functional structure of the Ministry of Defense, must respond to the exigencies of its mission. The substantive activities will be concentrated in the Defense Policy of Defense coordinating the efforts of the various branches, which will be necessary to strengthen the support and advice of the Senior Management Direction.

Además, el Ministerio de Defensa será consolidado sobre la base de racionalización, de la agilización de los procedimientos de trabajo y de la eficiencia en el cumplimiento de las funciones que le son encomendadas por la ley.

• Política de renovación tecnológica

The technological renovation will make it possible to make the operation of the MINDEF compatible with the integrated system for modern management, respecting the norms and government regulations that facilitate the coordination of the budgetary process and will provide a substantive and support personnel with better instruments for decision making.

• Política de fortalecimiento de la eficiencia de recursos

The Ministry of Defense permanently promotes the training of its personnel at all levels based on the resolution of the necessary skills and abilities of the positions necessary in each charge.

2. PROCESO DE MODERNIZACIÓN DE LA FUERZA ARMADA NICARAGÜESA

2.1. Fundamentos del proceso de modernización

The modernization of the Nicaraguan Army is a preoccupation of the State and its institutions and is based on the correct and efficient use of the resources of the State and the national economy to face the basic needs of fulfilling the mission of the armed forces in the current context of peace and stability in the country and the defense of the national territory.



(Foto DDIRRE).

In such conditions, one of the main elements that the National Defense must consider is the consolidation of the planning and organization of a modernization process, one that it takes into account the transformation and improvement of capabilities, structure and management that allows the Army adapt to the demands imposed by the national and international scenarios, as well as the rapid technological change.

Essentially, the process is aimed at developing a modern highly specialized, organized with high performance and efficient units. It also aims to increase the capabilities of personnel, so that they acquire the skills, knowledge, techniques and skills necessary for the use of complex weapons systems, thus contributing to the country exercising an adequate level of deterrence and achieving the capabilities necessary for the fulfillment of its mission and role.

The modernization effort is oriented to concretize a design of the forces gradually from a realistic perspective according to the availability of financial resources. This means materializing periodic repetitions that allow the process to continue and that give substance to the planned changes. Thus, all the activities that imply modifications of the organizational structure, movements of personnel

or transformation of facilities, are supported by tant comprehensive feasibility study and size grand appropriate domestic institutional capacities. a las capacidades institucionales.

b. General objective of the modernization process

Diapera compact Ejército equipped with equipment, supplies and specialized into y arding gran well special appropriate technology to meet the requirements as exigentes National Defense Defense with the capacity to respond quickly, especially by and effectively to any threat, ante cualquier amenaza.

Objetivos objectives

- Strengthen the rationalization, completion and training units and unidades incorporate the organization a modernization of structures and y gearment.
- Continue with the process of optimization and rationalization of los recursos available, materials y financial resources.
- Improve the management systems of the areas of the institution through the incorporation of new technologies and adopting procedures administrativos.
- Complete the weapons systems and technical units that are operating units as las necesidades through the incorporation in replacement and updating y actualización de elementos existentes.
- Improve the infrastructure with los recursos que se pueden obtener.
- Strengthen the capacities, procedures, means and techniques of the IJERC-EASC.
- Strengthen the science and technology program with a periodic and systematic periodic y sistemática.

Consequently, it is of vital importance for the National Defense to define the requirements for the modernization of the technique, weapons and infrastructure as well as to face other aspects that contribute to raising the capabilities en correspondencia with the objectives, functions and needs of the institutions and las mas directamente linked to National Defense.

c. Armament and material

At the beginning of the constitution of the Army, the material was fundamental as the one abandoned by the Cuban Guardia, and its origin was American and Israeli; sin embargo, the organization and separation between the Army and the Policía la adquisición de material military material.

The political orientation of the government in the 1980s and the opening of new political, economic, and military relations with countries of Eastern Europe, Central Europe and Cuba, led to the establishment of a commercial relationship with the People's Army, which was established with valuable material for its different forces, which led to a great dependence on the market and technology of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), (URSS), the Russian Federation.

The growth in the Army's troops and its equipment, a product of the military conflict of the 1980s, was not a material impediment for the State in a situation of a self-sufficient industry, weapons that allowed the State to be a power in the region. However, due to its high cost of operation and maintenance, there are currently limitations in weapons and means such as: land and air artillery; armored vehicles, tanks, aircraft and surface units, medios aéreos y unidades de superficie.

Modernization in the medium and long term

In accordance with the new missions and roles, and taking into account the financing possibilities of the State, the Army plans to modernize and acquire new technology and weapons according to priority needs determined by new threats as emerging threats, such as:

- ▷ Radar aéreo y radares.
- ▷ Unidades de artillería, ligera, mediana.

Operación en el mar Caribe (Foto DRBE).



Organización de los Tribunales Militares

La organización de los Tribunales Militares se basa en la doble realidad de tiempo de paz y de guerra.

Reconoce y formaliza la jerarquía de la Corte Suprema de Justicia como vértice del Poder Judicial, la cual sujeta su régimen y el estatuto de sus miembros a las mismas normas de su Ley Orgánica, lo cual supone la unidad en la cúspide de las dos jurisdicciones que integran el Poder Judicial. Con los Juzgados Militares de Audiencia, Juzgados Militares de Juicio y el Tribunal Militar de Apelación, se pretende soportar el peso de la actividad jurisdiccional, distribuyendo la función de acuerdo con la calidad militar de los encausados, a fin de respetar la jerarquía militar, sin cuya garantía violentaría la disciplina como sostén imprescindible de la eficacia operativa de la institución militar.

Con la nueva estructuración de la Fiscalía Militar Subordinada al Auditor General del Ejército, con las particularidades propias de la institución, castrense, asume una nueva y noble función: la de ejercer la función acusadora, la representación de los intereses de la institución armada, la sociedad del ofendido y de la víctima en el proceso penal militar.

Igualmente garantiza la defensa letrada en los términos previstos en la Constitución, salvándose las especialidades que pueden darse en situaciones excepcionales. Atribuye a la Auditoría General del Ejército importantes funciones de gobierno, necesarias para el funcionamiento jurisdiccional de los Órganos Judiciales Militares.

Código Penal Militar

Tiene por contenido el derecho penal sustantivo relativo a los principios de legalidad, culpabilidad, proporcionalidad y retroactividad de la ley penal más favorable.

El Código tipifica y regula los delitos propiamente militares tales como:

- ▶ **Traición militar.**
- ▶ **Espionaje militar.**
- ▶ **Rebelión militar.**
- ▶ **Revelación de secretos militares.**
- ▶ **Delitos contra los medios y recursos de la defensa.**
- ▶ **Delitos contra los deberes del servicio.**
- ▶ **Delitos contra las leyes y usos de la guerra.**
- ▶ **Delitos contra la administración de la justicia militar.**

En ningún caso contiene delitos o faltas cuya naturaleza ya esté tipificada en el Código Penal Ordinario. En caso de confusión prevalecerá la ley común.

Mujda Probabilidad Nacional Militar

Este precepto del artículo 33 de la Constitución de la República de Colombia establece los derechos de todo detenido, con lo que se prescribe la Constitución Política de la República en su artículo 33:

- ▶ No nadie puede ser sometido a detención o prisión arbitraria ni ser privado de su libertad salvo por causas fijadas por ley.
- ▶ De la detención sólo podrá efectuarse en virtud de mandamiento escrito de juez competente salvo en los casos de flagrante delito.
- ▶ Reformas sin detención en forma detallada de las causas de la detención y la acusación formulada en su contra.
- ▶ Ser tratado con el respeto debido a la dignidad inherente al ser humano.
- ▶ Ser puesto en libertad una vez cumplida la pena impuesta.
- ▶ Toda detención ilegal causa responsabilidad civil y penal en la autoridad que la ordena o ejecuta.
- ▶ Presunción de inocencia de los acusados mientras no se demuestre lo contrario.
- ▶ Juzgamiento por jurado en los casos.
- ▶ No existencia del átere áterre.
- ▶ Garantizar la intervención y defensa de los acusados desde el inicio del proceso.
- ▶ Apoyar a la defensa de los acusados cuando éstos no pueden defenderse.
- ▶ No ser procesado dos veces por el mismo delito.
- ▶ No ser procesado ni condenado por un delito que no cometió o que cometió anteriormente y que no sea expresamente expresado en la ley que lo establece.

F. General perspectives of modernization of the Nicaraguan Army

- ▶ Strengthening of military cooperation in the interest of perfecting the system of information exchange and acquisition and use of arms for the air force of the Nicaraguan Air Force.
- ▶ Develop the gradual modernization of existing materiel and equipment to increase the operational tactical mobility of the main forces.
- ▶ Promote the development of coordinated actions within the framework of international treaties and agreements to create traditional and emerging military units.
- ▶ Provide the budgetary resources based on the needs of modernization and updating of materiel, equipment and infrastructure, and personnel expenses of the Army of Nicaragua with the National Defense and the economic possibilities of the State.



Special Operations Company (Photo DBRE).

- Continues strengthening the structures of the forces and resources of the Army, to reorganize the different components of the desert chain, in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency in the fulfillment of its traditional and non-traditional missions.

In this sense, it is necessary to continue strengthening:

- The operational capacities of the small rapid response units, optimizing the use of equipment and multiply their capability to operate in a land, sea and air maneuver.
- The organization and training units of the high speed units, in maritime, air, organized transnational crime, having functional structures, in order to provide units with the capacity to respond to this type of activities with capacity to respond to this type of activities.
- The disposition of the troops and units that guarantee the protection of the borders and the maintenance of security in the field, with the efficient operation of capacity and tactical independence that ensures their rapid deployment and transfer in case of eventual conflicts.

- The capacities of the military of the UHRCCAC.
- The capacities of the military of the UHRCCAC through Civil Defense Civil and the National Emergency and the fight the disaster prevention, crisis management and the territorial defense at all levels and the brigades of the sede, brigades and rescue.
- The development of the military of the UHRCCAC through the application of the military defense, the military of the UHRCCAC through the technical and material resources and the fulfillment of the constitutional and the special attention to the improvement of the capabilities and the naval.
- The Military Education System in the interest of fulfilling the traditional missions and the traditional missions, the special attention to the presence of the information technology and the operations as well as the essential role in the land and the special rights and the international humanitarian law and the International Humanitarian.
- The process of adaptation and modernization of the legal basis of the Defense, as well as the legislative and the government and the military jurisdiction in order to maintain the order and the advances experimented in the System of the Judicial Penal System.
- The means, materials and equipment of the military of the UHRCCAC through the optimization of the resources, the maintenance and the repair of the equipment and the use of the equipment to prolong its useful life.
- The acquisition of new materials and equipment, and the gradual modernization of the existing equipment and the operational capability of the military of the UHRCCAC.
- The existence of the military of the UHRCCAC through the efficient and effective use of the resources and the optimization of the resources and the optimization of the resources and the optimization of the resources.
- The development of the military of the UHRCCAC through the contribution to the consensus, the recognition and the legitimization of the military of the UHRCCAC through the participation of the military of the UHRCCAC in the society and the defense.
- The development and the coordination of the military of the UHRCCAC with the military of the UHRCCAC through the joint actions in the protection of the resources and the development of the military of the UHRCCAC through the development of the military of the UHRCCAC.

- ▶ Compliance with the National-International Demining Program, under the responsibility of the National Demining Commission and maintaining the active participation of the Institution in international humanitarian demining.
- ▶ Respect participation in the various international initiatives signed by Nicaragua in the field of disarmament and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- ▶ The consolidation of the inter-institutional coordination process between the Ministerio de Defensa y Armamento and the Nicaragua Army in accordance with the perspectives of modernization of the Defense Sector.

Artillería Antiaérea: Fuerza Naval (Foto: OFDSE).



CHAPTER V

FORCES OF THE DEFENSE





FUERZAS DE LA DEFENSA

A. NICARAGUAN ARMY

1. BACKGROUNDS****

The struggle of the Nicaraguans people against the Somoanist government was expressed through different forms as political, civic, communal, social, and even armed, which achieved the organizational and permanent development with the formation of the guerrilla popular military front of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which had its maximum expansion in the final years of the decade XX, of the 20th century when it integrated a large part of the Nicaraguans youth and formed a population that followed the urban and rural guerrilla forces that were the nucleus of the formation of the National Army, which was later the Sandinista Popular Army with the triumph of the Revolution.

Colemilla guerrilla (Foto: CHM).



maintenancia de order and y es habiéndose de ver, en sujeción, que se vit adora las autoridades civiles y militares con ellas.

- g. Collaborate as provided by the President of the Republic and with the income, in the agricultural works that contribute to the development of the country and of the labor force in a central role with this propositiones health plans, de educación and other works of social interest. As a result, contribute to the conservation and management of natural resources, to improve the environment and ecological balance, and to ensure safety for the establishment of the President of the Republic.
- h. See that the social and economic improvement of its members in a better service and when they need, as well as their families, through the family responsibility programs. los otros que el primer es aplicable a los demás.
- the laws demás que les confieran las leyes.

4. AIR FORCE MISSIONS

The missions of the Nicaraguan Air Force are defined as responses with the con los escenarios, threats and risks identified by the Nicaraguan State. The Nicaraguan Air Force has the necessary capacity to fulfill its tasks in a timely manner, in the stable situation in which the country normally carries out its activities in this situation and in non-combat. It makes efforts to improve its preparation, in particular, to improve its operational capacity, effectively carrying out its missions of defense and combat, prevention and addition of its air force to its main and its effective presence. Además, areas of sovereignty and its regular surveillance, as well as the defense of its sovereignty and its capabilities in the face of a new and emerging threat. respuesta efectiva ante las nuevas amenazas o amenazas emergentes.

In the event of an act of aggression, necessary capacity to defend, para combatir y derrotar, thus contributing to the institutional functioning of the state, in a timely and effective manner, in support of the Armed Forces and the permanent fulfillment of its missions, of a non-military nature. The new challenges of security and traditional and new threats are the result of the confrontation of the air and por la defensa se debe ser, the police and other state institutions of the Defense National Defense, which must be effectively and humanly prepared to respond to the new and effective preparation that must be inserted in the past and in the present of the region and the world, and that must be in cooperation. marco institucional de cooperación regional y hemisférica.

Starting from this, the missions of the Nicaraguan Air Force are classified as:

4.1. Traditional

- ▶ Defense of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.



Brigada de Infantería Mecanizada (Foto: DRPE).

4. Fuerza Terrestre

Es la fuerza principal para el cumplimiento de misiones en defensa de soberanía, independencia y territorialidad, en tiempos de paz y de guerra, así como en cooperación con las unidades y pequeñas unidades de la Fuerza Aérea Naval y las Fuerzas Armadas Comunes de todas las Fuerzas.

La Fuerza Terrestre está compuesta por tropas generales organizadas en unidades, que a su vez se clasifican en pequeñas y grandes unidades.

Las pequeñas unidades se constituyen con elementos de las armas y servicios que sean necesarios, como mandos y comandos, tales como: escuadras, pelotones, compañías (baterías), batallones (grupos), departamentos de comandos, comandos locales.

Las grandes unidades están compuestas por elementos de las armas y servicios que sean necesarios, los comandos y comandos, tales como: brigadas, comandos regionales, comandos militares regionales, y detachamientos militares.

Las tropas generales se clasifican por categorías de tropas de infantería, artillería y unidades especiales y operaciones, por categorías de armas de artillería y artillería aérea; apoyo misionero, tales como tropas especiales de seguridad y armamento combativo en:

exploración, ingeniería, comunicaciones, seguridad y comando, militar, policía y otras servicios de ciencias físicas y médicas.

- **Infantería**

Es el mayor componente de las tropas de la Fuerza Armada Nicaragüense que sus misiones esencialmente en combate se ejecutan en cualquier medio de terreno, aire o de agua, transportados, ya sea individualmente o en colectivos, y están equipados con armas individuales y colectivas, capaces de viajar largas distancias y cumplir sus misiones en cualquier tipo de terreno y condiciones del tiempo.

Generalmente, para cumplir sus misiones, recibe apoyo de otros medios técnicos, armas y sistemas designados para cumplir sus misiones en cooperación con otras fuerzas de defensa de la soberanía, independencia e integridad territorial; otras misiones incluyen la seguridad y custodia de fronteras, apoyo a la policía nacional, protección de objetivos importantes, protección de la población en zonas de riesgo, protección de la población en caso de desastres naturales o antropogénicos; así como misiones de mantenimiento y seguridad pública, apoyo a la policía nacional de acuerdo con

Militarizados de la Infantería Brigada (Foto DARE).



specialized offices and require a data base as to the flight characteristics of aircraft and to be in a more or less cooperation with the Air Force and the Naval Force and the National Police and the National Police.

Another of the most important missions is the carrying out of special operations against strategic objectives in the interest of ensuring national integrity, political, economic, sociological, psychological goals and to fulfill the missions that they are structured in companies, groups, detachments, and battalions.

- **La Artillería Terrestre**

Es la principal fuerza de apoyo de fuego que le da al Ejército las características de defensa de la soberanía y la independencia y de la integridad territorial y territorial conjunta con los otros ejércitos designados para la neutralización y la eliminación de las fuerzas y medios de combate que combaten de la adversaria, así como se usa para la organización del fuego de apoyo de combate en las trincheras, líneas de defensa y otros puntos de apoyo, baterías de artillería, pelotones de artillería y grupos de artillería que generalmente están en unidades de infantería, unidades de infantería, infantería mecanizada y tanques.

- **Defensa Antiaérea**

Constituye el fundamento de la Fuerza Armada de Nicaragua para la defensa, cobertura y protección de objetivos estratégicos de orden económico, social, político y militar en el caso de una guerra aérea. Estas acciones se realizan mediante el empleo de los portátiles antiaéreos y los sistemas de defensa aérea (SAAD) y los sistemas de defensa aérea. Se estructura en divisiones, pelotones, baterías y grupos de artillería antiaérea, y los portátiles antiaéreos portátiles en pelotones, pelotones y bases de artillería.

Sus principales misiones son: detectar, identificar, rastrear, seguir, registrar y combatir a las aeronaves que sobrevuelan el territorio nacional, y luchar contra desembarcos aéreos.

- **Exploración**

Se requiere a las unidades especializadas, organizadas y equipadas para obtener información y descubrir las intenciones de la adversaria a través del empleo de medios técnicos, en el fin de evitar sorpresas y asegurar la efectividad de las operaciones.

Its main mission is to discover the activities of the adversary in the areas of action, structures and areas of interest of the adversary and to establish information and intelligence possibilities of the adversary, including, for example, the organization and activities of the adversary. To fulfill the mission, the organization is composed of platoons, companies and battalions. Obtaining information by the means of the organization is the main objective, and the organization is directed to the objectives of the organization.

By its nature, the organization is classified into strategic, operational and tactical. Likewise, it is divided into the following types: reconnaissance, intelligence, electronic warfare, and sabotage.

• Engineering

It is a branch of the military force, especially organized in the form of a specialized unit, which has the mission to carry out the realization of the works of the military force in the areas of the military force, in order to carry out the mission of the military force. The main objective of the organization is to carry out the mission of the military force, in order to carry out the mission of the military force. The organization is directed to the objectives of the organization.

Likewise, the organization is classified into strategic, operational and tactical. Likewise, it is divided into the following types: reconnaissance, intelligence, electronic warfare, and sabotage. The organization is directed to the objectives of the organization.

As a result of the advance of the organization, the organization is directed to the objectives of the organization. The organization is directed to the objectives of the organization.

The organization is directed to the objectives of the organization. The organization is directed to the objectives of the organization.



Helicopteros de la fuerza Aérea paraguayina en su vuelo en misiones de vigilancia (F. O. DR. P. E.).

b. Air Force

The *Sandinista Air Force* (FAS) was founded in 1979, settling for some aircraft from the extinct *Nicaragua Air Force* of Argentina later. The first Soviet-made Mi-8 helicopter was purchased in 1983 which were used in support of the National Liberation Front (Frente de Liberación Nacional) in Nicaragua. Between 1982 and 1984, the FAS acquired BE-4, UH-1H helicopters, Mi-8, Mi-24, and French SA-340 and SA-330 helicopters. At the end of this period, there were already a set of Mi-8, Mi-24, Mi-25 helicopters, Mi-2, and 25 Mi-26 planes.

In the mid-1990s, the Air Force underwent a severe reduction in its forces and resources. The new doctrinal concepts and the use of the weapon were reviewed in the view of the new roles and missions: actively participating in operations against drug trafficking and illegal fishing. A special unit was assigned to missions related to helping the population affected by natural or man-made disasters. One of the major tasks carried out was the establishment of the *Comando en Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Defensa Nacional* (Comando en Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Defensa Nacional) to obtain spare parts for the aircraft as well as obtaining technical assistance for the qualification of crew members, engineers and technicians.

The Navy has defined two theaters of Naval Operations, called the Atlantic Naval District and the Pacific Naval District, deploying its units in the main seaports and strategic points based on National Security to fulfill its missions. It is organized into command, staff, combat units, combat assurance units, logistic assurance units and maintenance units, including combat units, units of logistic assurance and units of maritime control.

The officer and enlisted corps is characterized by having a high professional and technical preparation, its academic formation and naval training has been developed in high and secondary education centers inside and outside the país: Europe, Latin America, North America and Asia. The main mission of the Naval Force is to guarantee territorial integrity of maritime space and the exercise of sovereignty over national waters. It also provides security and protection of maritime communication routes and internal waters, the direct confrontation against the different forms of threats to the international community and National Security.

Naval Force (Photo DOREF).



d. **Organs common to all forces**

The following comprise the forces of the Ejército and the Air Force and organs common:

- **Logistics**

The logistic services designated for the planning, distribution, distribution, preparation and control of the registers and records required by the Army and the Air Force will be established by the laws and regulations of the type, and the organization units, as established by the National Military Regulation (NMM).

- **Military Medical Corps**

It is designated for the registration and control of the troops and battalions, combatives, preparation of medical services, and the control of the military and the family members of the troops. El Cuerpo de los Médicos Militares is organized into units and is coordinated with the structure of the Army.

- **Military Schools and Institutes**

They are designated for the preparation, training and academic preparation professional and popular of the members of the Ejército and the Air Force and the organization and structure of the requirements of the military education.

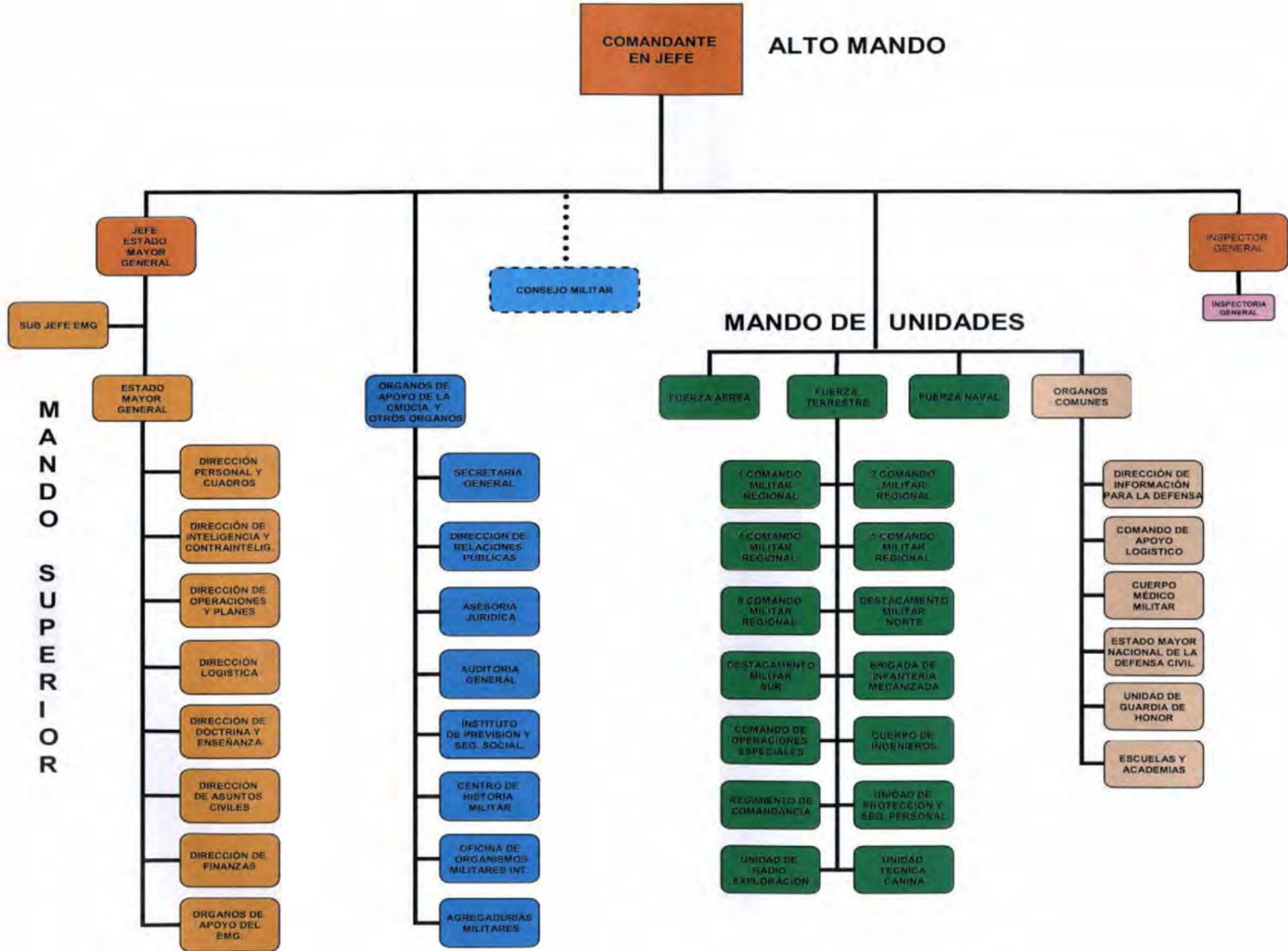
- **Directorate of Information Defense**

Obtains, processes and analyzes information and data that threaten the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the nation and the constitutional order. It may also carry out activities of intelligence and is subordinate to the President of the Republic in accordance with the Supreme Command of the Ejército and the Air Force.

- **Directorate of Military Intelligence**

It is the specialized body for the protection and prevention of activities and actions of the institution that threaten its integrity and the integrity of the same. It also has the duty to protect the installations, military and military installations and personnel of the Ejército.

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M A N D O S U P E R I O R

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- **Honor Guard Honor**

This is an integral part of the Military Guard and participates in the official acts of the President of the Republic and the Republic, and is composed of an integral group of officers and five corps of the Infantry, the Military Music Corps and the Integral part of the Honor Guard.

- **Staff of the Civil Defense Civil**

This is a specialized and specialized structure, designed to ensure the effective participation of different entities of the Executive, Public Agency and the coordination with State institutions, as well as with the population, in general, in order to plan, direct, coordinate and execute the operations, as well as the organization, in order to prevent, mitigate and recover from the effects of natural disasters, catastrophes, or other similar situations, in accordance with the provisions of the SINAPRED.

B. MILITARY STRATEGY

The National Strategy is expressed at two levels: Political-Strategic and Military-Strategic, both conceived as part of the National Security Strategy, which has been defined as the part of the national guiding and coordinating policy and forces of the nation, to achieve the objectives of the National Security Strategy, in accordance with the highest standards of the National Strategy and involves all the forces of the nation.

The Military Strategy is, in turn, an integral and essential part of the National Security Strategy and is conceived as the art and science of planning the operations of the armed forces in order to preserve the national defense of the Republic and the national interest in the political sphere. The Strategy is led by the President of the Republic and the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, with the political advice of the Minister of Defense and directed by the Commander in Chief of the Army.

The strategic concept is the expression of the decision taken to depart from the achievement of military objectives, military strategy is the analysis of the strategic situation, the evaluation of the own capabilities and the means available to the military, the identification of the general and specific objectives, and the development of the strategy, among the main components are the following:

1. DETERMINATION

This is a political strategy in the field of Defense, in order to determine the final objectives and the general lines of the intentions of the military, in order to achieve the national interests and objectives. For its effective execution, it requires the

At the regular Security Council and other possible occasions, the demand for a more coordinated and unified approach to the problem of the law.

4. AVISIBILIDAD

Seis characterized by the level and degree of training of the forces for the execution of the tasks and opportunities based on the needs of the missions assigned.

5. PRESENCIA

Maintain a presence proportional to the possibilities and capabilities of the country, avoiding the loss of territory and allowing the operational deployment of the main forces. The presence is not proportional to the place of the development of the conflict or the risk of aggression and is limited as possible in those places where the risk is less probable.

C. CAPACIDADES MILITARES

1. GENERALIDADES

Military capabilities are determined by the technical, material, budgetary, and human possibilities, and are manifested in the type of military operations, mobility, the parameters of the area of action, transportation, maintenance, security, lateral, and sustainability of the forces deployed in the territory, and the type of equipment necessary for the execution of the missions that they perform in the area.

The Nicaraguan Army has an adequate military capacity that allows it to successfully fulfill its missions and multiply the defense of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and fundamental rights of the population, and to perform additional missions, determined by the threats to national interests and protection of the population and the resources of the state, and the effects of natural disasters and other phenomena.

Rigorous and flexible systems are not only a condition for the definition of the threat, it is necessary to have a flexible structure and procedures that allow an adequate reaction in any situation of risk, threat, aggression, or aggression of any nature or aggression of any nature.

For this reason, the Nicaraguan Army is structured around an adequate organization of command and control, and the training of its personnel in the use of the peace and of

guar, ra otid g and otel m e m a n e h s o n e o m, w h o s e p r e p a r a t o r y a p r e p r o f e s i o n a p r o f e s i o n a l i s m o t h e o t h e m a i e n a d e j o f p r i n t i p i d n e l a s p a p i e l a d e m s h i e u n i t a t e n s l a d e s h a d a n a t a d i o n e s d e a t e d i o n e e a n s i t o s g o v e r n e r i a l e s t i p e r a d e f e n s e l a e n s i l a p l e s e n e a n s i s o f t h e p o p u l a t i o n s a y p e r m a d e n t a r i a l p o l i t a r i o u s e p r e c i s a m p a r m a t e r i a l y e s f o c a z e s o l a e o s s a y s o s h u m a n o s y m a t e r i a l e s .

The general guideline is the structuring of a powerful and balanced army capable of paz desponding in a timely manner at the objectives established at the political strategy levels that is:

- Flexible and fast, so that it can equidistantly part of the national territory.
- With a high level of training.
- With an adequate disposition of the necessary means to successfully face the traditional and traditional military requirements of the National Defense.
- With the possibility of being developed in the capacities with a wide range of mobilization.
- Capable of contributing to the dispersion of possible adversaries in the event of a war.

The creation and maintenance of a rational and capable force is a complex task, which requires the achievement of the objectives, objectives and missions, in accordance with the demands and requirements of the country and the reality of the country. In this sense, it is necessary to create a rational and effective strategy, tactics and logistics.

With the Strategy it is always intended to obtain a broad direction and a political policy to control situations and achieve broad objectives.

Tactical actions are immediate and specific for the achievement of specific strategic objectives.

With Logistics it is possible to create a system of support and forces for tactical use in the scope of strategic objectives.

2. PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES

One of the main responsibilities of the institutions that guarantee the defense and security of the nation is to identify the principles of logistics of defense and defense, and to apply them to the particular conditions of the Argentine State. The following are highlighted:

• **Economía**

Logistics is the provision of support at the lowest cost, in the most efficient and rapid manner possible.

• **Sustainable**

A measure of the ability of a military logistics system to sustain operations over the duration of the operation. It is the ability of a system to sustain operations over the duration of the operation. It is the ability of a system to sustain operations over the duration of the operation.

• **Survivencia**

It is the ability to prevail against the possibility of destruction of facilities and equipment. It is the ability to prevail against the possibility of destruction of facilities and equipment.

• **Flexibilidad**

It is the ability to adapt logistics structure and procedures to changing situations, missions, and operations. It is the ability to adapt logistics structure and procedures to changing situations, missions, and operations.

• **Simplicidad**

It consists of a simple and efficient system. It is the ability to adapt logistics structure and procedures to changing situations, missions, and operations.

• **Receptividad**

It is the ability to receive and process information. It is the ability to receive and process information.

capacidad de la aire marina o a la cantidad, tipo y estado de los medios de defensa por aire y de tierra y por vía aérea.

5. INSURANCE CAPACITY AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

Es la determinación por los recursos que el Estado ha definido en su Defensa y Política Estratégica, la cual considera a las entidades y capacidades de las mismas en la medida de la vista por el punto de vista militar, en el sentido lógico que los recursos disponibles se asignan a las fuerzas de defensa de forma objetiva y en misión definida.

La principal función de la Defensa es la misión, por lo tanto las tareas de las unidades y sectores de servicio que se le va a asignar de forma que el equipo y el personal sea de alta calidad, identificado y desarrollado, con el fin de lograr, a través de la adquisición de equipo y personal, un desarrollo de la tecnología y de los métodos de guerra.

La organización de la logística de apoyo de la defensa tiene diferentes misiones que se cumplen en la base de la estrategia y del sistema de apoyo, estructurado de tal manera que permita una adaptación efectiva a las necesidades de los diferentes componentes militares.

6. SUSTAINABILITY / SOSTENIMIENTO

La relación de la sostenibilidad de las capacidades de la fuerza militar, la disponibilidad de los recursos y su estructura organizativa, la autonomía y la capacidad de operar de forma autónoma por períodos prolongados de tiempo, la necesidad de tener una reserva de recursos, en el caso de la Defensa del Estado de Defensa, es la capacidad de mantenerse en el nivel de operación de guerra, en la medida de las capacidades de la fuerza militar, frente a las nuevas amenazas.

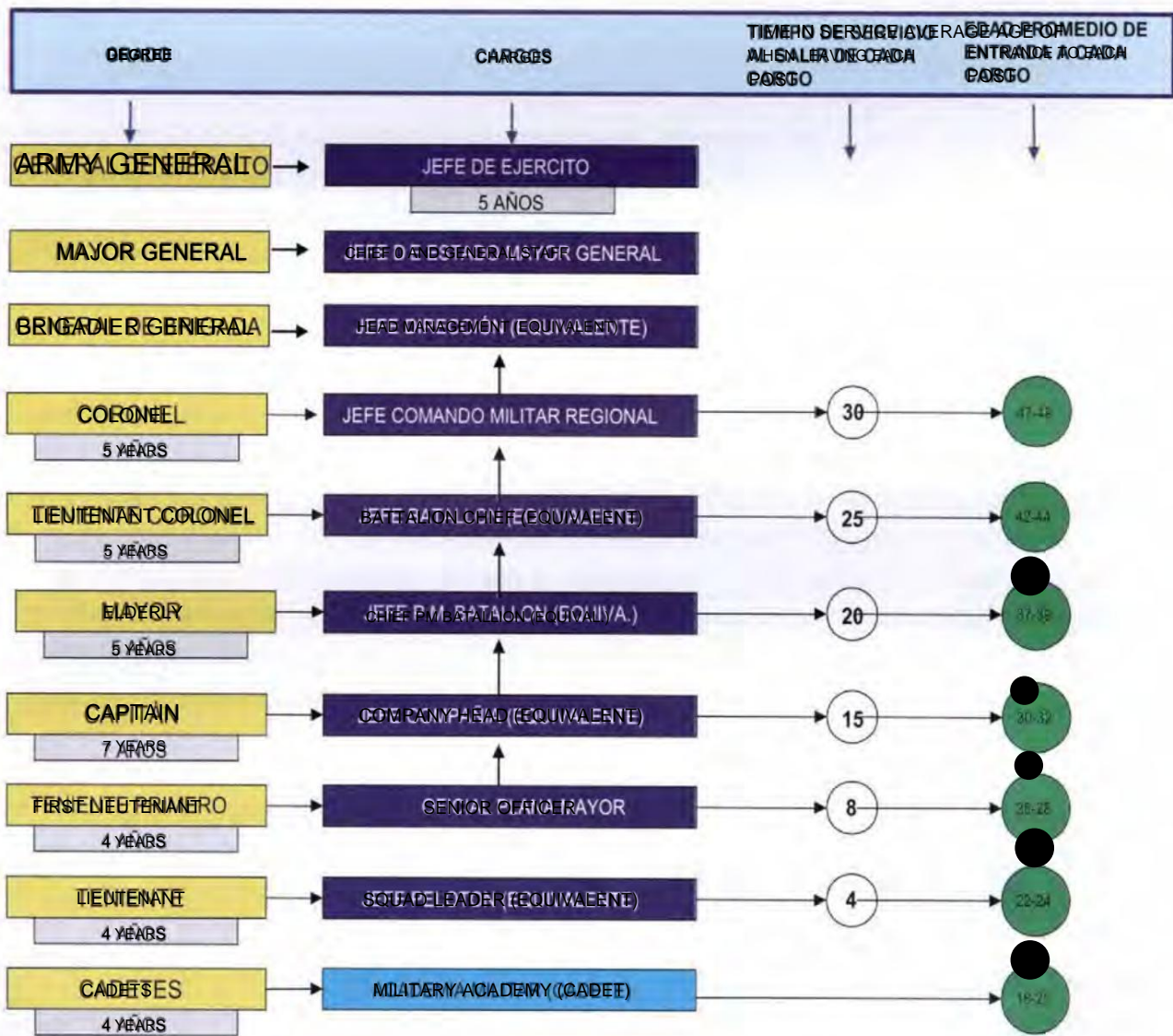
Es importante considerar que la nueva generación de tecnología requiere el cambio y el mejoramiento de los procedimientos y componentes de los equipos con el fin de mejorar el desempeño de los componentes de la defensa, en el caso de la Defensa del Estado de Defensa, en el caso de la Defensa del Estado de Defensa, en el caso de la Defensa del Estado de Defensa.

De acuerdo con la definición de sostenibilidad, la fuerza militar debe ser capaz de mantenerse en el nivel de operación de guerra, en la medida de las capacidades de la fuerza militar, frente a las nuevas amenazas, en el caso de la Defensa del Estado de Defensa, en el caso de la Defensa del Estado de Defensa, en el caso de la Defensa del Estado de Defensa.

On the first year of studies in the General Superior High School of Military Studies, students receive a degree of Bachelor of Military Sciences, which qualifies them to pursue a military career and to advance in the military profession through the courses of the Superior Services, General Staff, Diplomacy and Academic Studies, and studies with theoretical and philosophical concepts, perception of philosophy, technical and patriotic values, ethical and patriotic.

Table 1 B3

THEORETICAL OUTLINE OF THE MILITARY CAREER OF OFFICERS



SOURCE: NIM

Military service is a requirement for citizens who are in the Army to provide military service. El servicio militar es una obligación de los ciudadanos que se inscriben en el Ejército para cumplir con los requisitos de la Ley de la República y de la Constitución de la República. Política de la República.

The military oath is taken by all officers who join the Army. El juramento militar es tomado por todos los oficiales que se unen al Ejército, se prescribe en la Constitución de la República. All the categories of personnel are defined in the Government Code. El Gobierno define las categorías de personal en el Código de Gobierno. The Government Code designates the categories of personnel who are in the military. El Código de Gobierno designa las categorías de personal que están en el ejército. The Government Code also designates the categories of personnel who are in the military. El Código de Gobierno también designa las categorías de personal que están en el ejército. The Government Code also designates the categories of personnel who are in the military. El Código de Gobierno también designa las categorías de personal que están en el ejército.

a. Uniforms of the Army

It is the activity of decoration, selection, preparation and incorporation of personnel who will be in the military. Es la actividad de decoración, selección, preparación e incorporación de personal que estará en el ejército. It is the activity of decoration, selection, preparation and incorporation of personnel who will be in the military. Es la actividad de decoración, selección, preparación e incorporación de personal que estará en el ejército.

The personnel is incorporated into the military service through the process of decoration, selection, preparation and incorporation of personnel who will be in the military. El personal es incorporado al servicio militar a través del proceso de decoración, selección, preparación e incorporación de personal que estará en el ejército. The personnel is incorporated into the military service through the process of decoration, selection, preparation and incorporation of personnel who will be in the military. El personal es incorporado al servicio militar a través del proceso de decoración, selección, preparación e incorporación de personal que estará en el ejército.

The contract for military service is a contract between the military and the citizen. El contrato de servicio militar es un contrato entre el ejército y el ciudadano. The contract for military service is a contract between the military and the citizen. El contrato de servicio militar es un contrato entre el ejército y el ciudadano. The contract for military service is a contract between the military and the citizen. El contrato de servicio militar es un contrato entre el ejército y el ciudadano.

b. Completion of the categories of personnel

Military personnel is the personnel who are in the military. El personal militar es el personal que está en el ejército. Military personnel is the personnel who are in the military. El personal militar es el personal que está en el ejército.

- Officers are trained through the military school. Los oficiales se forman a través de la escuela militar. Officers are trained through the military school. Los oficiales se forman a través de la escuela militar.

"Comisión de Divulgo de Doctrina y de la Vida" and the participation of professional and social institutions of officers to duplicate specialized work as graduates of foreign military academies with which they have cooperations de cooperación.

- ▶ **Suboficiales:** Se realiza a través de la capacitación de los suboficiales que requieren especialización también en especialización de estos trabajos de las posiciones a través de los cursos primarios de los cursos técnicos de conocimiento.
- ▶ **Clases (sergeants):** Se realiza a través de los procesos de promoción de los soldados y soldados de las diferentes unidades del Ejército Nacional de Nicaragua.
- ▶ **Soldados y obreros:** Se realiza a través de la capacitación pública en los establecimientos que establecen los parámetros y requisitos establecidos para el ingreso a través de los cursos primarios de los cursos técnicos de conocimiento.

c. **Clasificación por grados de los militares (Ver Anexo 100)**

La clasificación de los militares del Ejército de Nicaragua por grados militares es la siguiente:

- **Generales**
- **Oficiales superiores**
- **Oficiales**
- **Suboficiales**
- **Clases**
- **Soldados y obreros**
- **Cadetes**
- **Pre-reclutas**

They correspond to the subordinate positions of the small units equivalent to Pelotón Platoon and higher positions of the staffs and the staffs and also, to the positions of the General Staff and the General Command General.

Higher grade positions are ranked from Lieutenant and Army General a General de Ejército.

- Media media Ctrip** includes the military education to hold positions of cargos de technical officers and specialists in the units of the forces and in the órganos de management of the Army and General Staff. It includes officers appointed to positions that require preparatory preparation university or professional level as well as officers graduated from assimilated courses.

Likewise, it includes positions of specialist officers and technicians of the combat units and service units at the platoon level and higher, the positions that correspond to the staffs, staffs, General Staff and General Command. Positions and this General rank from lieutenant to colonel with con grados de teniente a coronel.

- Basics básica** groups the positions of non-commissioned officers and desert, and are located the military personnel designated to positions that require level of formal military preparation in training centers for technical specialists, sergeants

General Spain Diploma Course (Photo D BPE).



and professional training equivalent to intermediate technical courses of the National Education System and also includes the soldiers of the corresponding preparation period in the hierarchy of the Sergeant Third Sergeant to First Petty Officer.

and 1. Classification by categories of military personnel

Military personnel are classified into two categories:

- ▶ **Professional soldiers** are those who enter the Nicaraguan Army through a graduate of the national military academies or from the overseas with the articles that are cooperation agreements, fulfilling the service of a military career.
- ▶ **Temporary soldiers** are those who graduate from the "Escuela Nacional de Oficiales" (ENAO) or from the "Escuela Nacional de Oficiales de Reserva" (ENOR) and join the Army through a temporary contract of one or more years of service, as well as professional personnel in the category of assistants and officers, according to the requirements of the institution of the institution.

Additionally, there exist in the category of staff of the forces that make up the Nicaraguan Army (professors, technicians, workers) and include civil personal auxiliary personnel who carry out local positions in the Army and in the military units in accordance with the requirements and prerequisites established in the regulations and the laws of the Republic of Nicaragua.

2. MILITARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

The Military Education System is regulated and structured by the National Military Regulations (NMR) and the National Education System on the objective of forming military professionals with knowledge, skills and abilities in accordance with the demands of science, art and military technique, fundamental to the development of the national and patriotic spirit in accordance with the principles of the laws and respect for the rights and international humanitarian law.

The Military Education System is organized into: **Subsystem of Higher Education** and **Subsystem of Basic Education**.

Graduate Diploma in Tactical Command, equivalent to university professionals in the military branch with the mention of Infantry, Military, Naval, Air, Armored, Logistics, Logística, Communications and Artillery Engineering. Classes and practical courses are taught at the "Sergeant Andrés Castejón National School" of Sergeant (ENSAO) and at the "Soldado Ramón Balmonte y Alfaro National School of Basic Infantry" (ENABI).

The Military Education of Professionals and improvement allows officers, suboficiales, commissioned officers, sergeants and soldiers, who are los ractivos de duty, to acquire the technical scientific levels necessary, to specialise in positions specialties, cambio de categorías and to change scales, to also take the digarierate courses to update (Curso de Knowledge (Course for Improvement and Improvement Course for Weapons and Services) equivalent to officers and Training Courses for Sergeants and Soldiers), to which officers, commissioned officers, sergeants, master applicators and sergeants to the extent that they comply with the established times of permanence in position and. The Weapons and Services Training Course for officers is equivalent to a higher de Educación (Registered study level Ed in the case of sergeants and minor specialists, the specialization course, will give the option of obtaining diploma or certificates, and certification with the level that corresponds to them in the National Educational System.

Tropas de infantería y tropas de armamento (Foto DRPE).



Higher Military Education includes the General Staff Diploma course, which Major, Captain and General Benja Súperez de la Roca/Mayor/Higher School of General Staff "Bolívar" military training centers abroad. It has an equivalence with the "Licenciatura en Educación" at the master's level and meets the requirements, academic credits and standards established for them. The selection of officers is established by the requirements of the Army Staff Academy. Positions such as the paratrooper commander and General Staff Captain/Mayor Staff of the Army, as well as the top command of the Army and the tactical operations of the Higher Military Studies Academy. Highest level of military education and the exclusive teaching and activities of officers exclusively the top echelons of command and management of administration. They are intended for designating officers and general officers and officials developed abroad developed in the foreign.

The expansion of the National Defense Academy is the National Defense and Security Course, in which civilian specialists personally related to the National Defense course participate (affiliated with State institutions, institutions of the State and the military's universities, de representantes of the media and private companies). The first course was developed in 2001.

b. Training System (A diestramiento)

Con el fin de la capacitación y el entrenamiento de oficiales, clases, soldados y marinos en las áreas de mando y de preparación de personal, planes y programas, se han desarrollado los siguientes cursos, los cursos de mandos y de preparación de personal en los niveles siguientes:

- 1. **First level: General Command Course** composed of general officers and officers superiores.

 - Preparation of the Main Command Course.
 - Study Groups of the Commandante en Jefe.
- 2. **Second level: directivos and loggers of the Command and the General Staff** or Staff and staff of the military units and de los oficiales de all levels. Integrado por oficiales de todos los niveles.

 - Preparación de jefes y oficiales.
 - Reuniones espaciales.
 - Ejercicios.
 - Conferencias.

- Physical preparation, infantry and aviation.
 - Shooting training of troops in the infantry.
 - Training.
- ▶ **Tercer nivel:** integrado por sergentes y especialistas menores de todas las unidades, de acuerdo con los programas directamente relacionados con las misiones que cumplen.
 - ▶ **Cuarto nivel:** integrado por las tropas de Armas, de acuerdo con los programas directamente relacionados con las misiones que cumplen.

E. MILITARY SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

The system of social security for the members of the Nicaraguan Army is a state-owned organization that provides economic and social benefits to the members of the military and their families. The Military Social Welfare System (MPSM) is a centralized entity established without profit motives. It has a defined duration, its assets are public, and it acquires rights and obligations.

Military social security functions on the basis of the following legal instruments: the Organic Law of the Military Social Security, Statutory Regulation of the Military Social Welfare Institute (Executive Decree No. 55-95, Decree of Official Gazette No. 32 of October 19, 1993), and the Administrative Regulation of Social Security Plans for the Members and Military Families of the Nicaraguan Army (Decree of Official Gazette No. 65-95).

1. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MPSM

The administration of the MPSM is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, as prescribed in the Statutory Regulation of the Board of Directors (Decree of Official Gazette No. 65-95).

- ▶ Comandante en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua.
- ▶ Jefe del Estado Mayor General.
- ▶ General Inspector.
- ▶ Jefe de la Dirección de Personal y Cuadras.
- ▶ Ministerio de Defensa.
- ▶ Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público.
- ▶ Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social.

CAPÍTULO VI
ECONOMÍA
Y
DEFENSA



- ▶ The organization and training of brigades and teams in forests, evaluation, assessment, and maintenance of the environment, which means that the response capabilities of the community. la comunidad.
- ▶ Ante eventos adversos, es el que garantiza la continuidad de las actividades y materiales, a través de la capacidad de respuesta inmediata y oportuna. Rapid Response Force Respuesta Rápida del Ejército de Nicaragua.
- ▶ En coordinación with MARENA, the following activities are carried out:
 - The protection of the environment through the execution of control measures, control, and the eradication of illegal trade in species and the principles of the forest laws and the areas of protection of the environment, which contribute to the conservation of the ecological heritage.
 - The plan for the restoration of forests, in coordination with the local government, to ensure the proper management and exploitation of the forests, which leads to an increase in the collection of products and an increase in the exports.
 - The training of instructors, soldiers, and community brigades against forest fires and the implementation of the Forest Fire Prevention Plan, Control of operations with NAFO, and the potential of the population in the protection of the environment, which affects the agricultural and industrial activities, agriculture and livestock.
 - The plan for the care and protection of various sites for the preservation of species and the protection of species contribute to the preservation of natural resources.
- ▶ The strategic goal is to create a more favorable environment for the development of the sector, as a strategy to generate employment for the population of the National Development Plan.
- ▶ Personnel highly qualified in various disciplines and disciplines, job titles, and components of the technical and administrative staff, which have concluded their service.
- ▶ The development of activities for the health of the population, through the implementation of various initiatives, such as the implementation of the MNSA and the contribution to the reduction of the gap between the population and the economic and active.

UNESCO:	Organización para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura de las Naciones Unidas
UNO:	Nación Nacional Opositora
URACCAN:	Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe y del Atlántico Norte de Nicaragua
UXO:	Objeto no explosivo
ZCI:	Zona de Convergencia Intertropical

ABREVIATURAS

A.C.:	años de Cristo
AN:	Asamblea Nacional
Arto.:	Artículo
C.:	Celsius
Com.	Comentarios
d.C.:	después de Cristo
Inf.:	Infantería
km.:	kilómetro
mm.:	milímetros
mmc.:	milímetros cúbicos
mnm.:	milímetros sobre el nivel del mar
nº:	número
p.:	página
R.A.:	Río
TM.:	Toneladas Métricas
Transf.:	Transferencia
US\$:	Dólar de los Estados Unidos de América
V.:	Volcán

Planillas de la Estructura del EPS: 1980-1989. Centro de Historia Militar.

Publicaciones políticas

Selección Revista *Segovia*, números 1 al 40, Órgano Oficial de la Dirección Política Central del Ejército Popular Sandinista 1985-1989.

Libros de Preparación Política para jefes, oficiales, clases y soldados del Ejército Popular Sandinista 1980-1989.

Memorias del Ejército de Nicaragua 1985-2004.

Revista Ejército Defensa Nacional, números 1 al 20, Órgano Oficial del Ejército de Nicaragua 2001-2005.

Anexo número 1
Leyes directivas de la estructura Nacional de Defensa Nacional

Leyes	Fecha de promulgación	Breve descripción u objeto de ley
Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua y sus reformas.		<p>En el Artículo 1^o establece los principios fundamentales de la nación nicaragüense en cuanto a su independencia, soberanía e integridad territorial.</p> <p>En el Artículo 2^o regula que la soberanía nacional reside en el pueblo.</p> <p>En el título VI, Defensa Nacional (Artos 92 al 97), establece la naturaleza y carácter del Ejército de Nicaragua y su subordinación al Presidente de la República en su carácter de Jefe Supremo mediante través del ministerio correspondiente.</p>
Ley 44 Ley de Emergencia	19 de octubre de 1968.	Regula el estado de emergencia en caso de guerra, cuando asido de la seguridad de la nación, las condiciones económicas o en caso de catástrofe natural.
Ley 181 Ley de Organización, Jurisdicción y Previsión Social Militar. Norma Interna Militar.	2 de septiembre de 1994.	Regula la organización, jurisdicción y previsión social militar del Ejército de Nicaragua, así como sus funciones y misiones en cumplimiento de la Constitución Política.
Ley 290 Ley de Organización, Competencia y Procedimiento del Poder Ejecutivo y su reglamento (Decreto 118-2001).	2 de junio de 1998.	Establece las funciones y la estructura del Ministerio de Defensa.
Ley 337 Ley creadora del Sistema Nacional de Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres y su reglamento.	7 de abril de 2000.	Regula las actuaciones de las instituciones del Sistema Nacional de Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres y emergencias causadas por fenómenos naturales o antropogénicas.

Ley 389, Ley de Transporte Acuático.	3 de septiembre de 2001.	Establece las funciones de policía marítima lacustre y fluvial de la Fuerza Naval del Ejército para resguardar la soberanía de espacios marítimos que riegan el Derecho Interno de Nicaragua y el Derecho Internacional.
Ley 420, Ley de los Espacios Marítimos de Nicaragua.	22 de marzo del 2003.	Establece los espacios marítimos del Estado de Nicaragua (delimitación de anchura y límites exteriores) que abarcan todas las zonas permitidas por el Derecho Internacional del Mar y en concordancia con el mismo.
Ley 240, Ley de control del tráfico de migrantes ilegales y asilos de refugio e incorporaciones.	20 de noviembre de 1996.	Regula las actividades de control y sanción sobre el tráfico ilegal de personas por el territorio nacional.
Ley 285, Ley de control y fiscalización de sustancias psicoactivas y otras sustancias controladas; lavado de dinero y activos provenientes de actividades ilícitas y sus reglamentos anexas.	15 de abril de 1999.	Regula la función del Estado en el enfrentamiento, control, fiscalización y juzgamiento de la narcotráfica actividad y los delitos conexos a la misma. Asimismo crea el Consejo Nacional de Lucha contra las Drogas.
Ley 510, Ley especial para el control y regulación de armas de fuego, municiones y explosivos y otros materiales relacionados y su reglamento.	25 de febrero de 2005.	Regula la creación del registro regional de armas de fuego, municiones, explosivos, armas de asalto y uso de armas del Ejército y la Policía, las mismas que a la compra, venta y destrucción de armas propiedad del Ejército de Nicaragua, Policía Nacional y el Sistema Penitenciario.

Anexo número 77

Casos de cooperación internacional organizada en el campo de la salud pública Niagara y el Desplazamiento de las migraciones desde 1990-1996

Cooperación Bilateral con el Programa Nacional de Salud de Migración

- ▶ Reino de Dinamarca, Alemania y Unión Europea a través de la Organización de Estados Americanos.
- ▶ E.E.U.U., Francia, España, Inglaterra, Japón, Canadá, Noruega, Suecia, Holanda, Alemania, Australia, Argentina y Rusia.

Otros Organizaciones.

- ▶ JICA - Japón (Programa de Barreras Ligeras).
- ▶ Cruz Roja (CICR), Programa de Apoyo con Ambulancias y Campaña Educativa de Prevención, Plan de Señalización.
- ▶ Campañas de Prevención de la OEA, ONU, Centro de Estudios Estratégicos de Nicaragua (CEEAN), Cruz Roja Nicaragüense, Movimiento y Acción Médica Cristiana.

Casos con Organizaciones.

Apoyo al PNUD con la supervisión internacional a través de la Misión de Asistencia a la Remoción de Minas en Centroamérica (MARMINGA/MARMOEA) designando a miembros de sus fuerzas armadas.

- ▶ República de Argentina
- ▶ República Federativa de Brasil
- ▶ República de Bolivia
- ▶ República de Colombia
- ▶ República de Chile
- ▶ República de Ecuador
- ▶ República de Guatemala
- ▶ República de Honduras
- ▶ República de Perú
- ▶ República de El Salvador
- ▶ República Oriental del Uruguay
- ▶ República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

de Magistrados y Funcionarios de la Corte Centroamericana de Justicia con Jefes Oficiales, Profesores y Estudiantes de las Fuerzas Armadas de Centroamérica miembros de la CCAE. Fomentar la divulgación y el intercambio de publicaciones, en especial, libros y manuales, revistas científicas, boletines, gacetas, monografías y tesis que sirvan de apoyo a las actividades jurídicas de la Corte Centroamericana de Justicia y a las labores informativas, investigativas y docentes de las Fuerzas Armadas de Centroamérica miembros de la CCAE. Firmado el 03 de agosto de 2003. 2003.

22. Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre el Ministerio de Transporte e Infraestructura y el Ejército de Nicaragua. Objetivo: establecer los alcances y procedimientos de cooperación y coordinación interinstitucional entre el MTI y el Ejército por medio de la Dirección General de Transporte Acuático (DGTA) y la Fuerza Naval, que permita dar cumplimiento a la Ley de Transporte Acuático y sus normas subsidiarias, así como de otras leyes, reglamentos y tratados suscritos por Nicaragua en áreas de competencia de ambas instituciones con el fin de obtener una mayor seguridad acuática y una eficaz protección del medio marino. Firmado el 13 de agosto de 2003. Signed on August 13, 2003.

23. Convenio de Colaboración y apoyo Interinstitucional sobre la Seguridad Marítima Portuaria entre la Empresa Portuaria Nacional y el Ejército de Nicaragua. Objetivo: elaborar, aprobar e implementar un plan de seguridad marítima portuaria para los puertos que estén bajo la Administración de la ERN; establecer coordinaciones para realizar cualquier actividad digna de interés nacional. Actuar dentro del ámbito de su competencia, en la suscripción de Convenios o Contratos con terceros, intercambiar información en función de mejorar el Plan de Seguridad Marítima Portuaria, suscribir acuerdos a nivel de puertos que aseguren el cumplimiento del presente Convenio. Firmado el 13 de agosto de 2003.

24. Convenio de Cooperación entre el Ejército de Nicaragua y la Alcaldía de Managua. Objetivo: establecer mecanismos que fortalezcan la coordinación entre ambas instituciones, abogar esfuerzos para el mejoramiento de la limpieza urbana y embellecimiento de la ciudad de Managua; hacer esfuerzos para realizar proyectos de restauración y gestión ambiental; mantener intercambio de información referente a proyectos en la ciudad de Managua y otra información de interés para ambas instituciones; fortalecer acciones conjuntas en la prevención, mitigación y atención de desastres naturales u otras situaciones de emergencia que afecten a la población Civil; organizar actividades conjuntas de expresión cultural, deportivas y educativas. Firmado el 24 de septiembre de 2003, 2003.

25. Convenio de Cooperación entre el Ejército de Nicaragua y Dirección de Defensa Civil y SCN Nicaragua Noruega Programa en Nicaragua. Objetivo: Dar a cabo Proyecto "Gestión de Riesgo con Enfoque de Derechos de la Niñez y la Adolescencia". La cooperación entre la Dirección de Defensa Civil y SCN-NICARAGUA tiene como objetivo brindar capacidades para la Gestión del Riesgo con Enfoque en los Derechos de la Niñez y la Adolescencia en 60 localidades de las Regiones I y II del MIB, beneficiando a aproximadamente a 100,000 habitantes que se encuentran en condiciones de extrema pobreza y situación de riesgo ante desastres. Firmado el 01 de octubre de 2003.

32. Convenio de Cooperación Institucional entre el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC) y el Ejército de Nicaragua. Acuerdo para establecer los mecanismos de colaboración entre ambas instituciones para asegurar el VIII Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda. Firmado el 12 de mayo de 2005. Housing. Signed on May 12, 2005.
33. Convenio Vigilancia Pesquera entre el Ministerio de Defensa, Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio.
34. Convenio de Colaboración Interinstitucional entre el Ministerio de Defensa en el que se designa que el Ejército de Nicaragua sea ejecutor de este mismo.
35. Acuerdo de contribución Proyecto de "Reinserción Social y Productiva de Ex Combatientes desmovilizados del FIDAC.
36. Acuerdo Interinstitucional sobre Vigilancia Pesquera entre el Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio y el Ejército de Nicaragua.
37. Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre el Ministerio de Salud, Ministerio de Defensa y el Ejército de Nicaragua.
38. Addendum al Convenio de Colaboración y Apoyo interinstitucional sobre vigilancia pesquera entre el Ministerio de Defensa, el Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio y el Ejército de Nicaragua.
39. Plan Operativo Anual para los Años 2000-2003 entre el Ministro del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, Ministerio de Defensa y el Ejército de Nicaragua.

Anexo número 9
Tratados, Convenios y Protocolos
Derecho Internacional Humanitario

TRATADO O CONVENIO	LUGAR Y FECHA DE SUSCRIPCIÓN	SITUACIÓN ACTUAL
Protocolo relativo a la prohibición de empleo en la guerra de gases asfajantes, tóxicos o similares y de medios bacteriológicos.	Ginebra Junio 1925.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 5 de octubre de 1990.
Convención para la prevención y la sanción del delito de genocidio.	Diciembre 1948.	Depósito de su instrumento de adhesión el 29 de enero de 1952.
Convenio I de Ginebra.	Ginebra Agosto 1949.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 7 de diciembre de 1953.
Convenio II de Ginebra.	Ginebra Agosto 1949.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 7 de diciembre de 1953.
Convenio III de Ginebra.	Ginebra Agosto 1949.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 7 de diciembre de 1953.
Convenio IV de Ginebra.	Ginebra Agosto 1949.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 7 de diciembre de 1953.
Convención para la protección de los bienes culturales en caso de conflicto armado, sus reglamentos y sus protocolos I y adicionales II.	La Haya, Mayo, 1954, 1954, La Haya, Países Bajos, el 26 de marzo de 1999 (Protocolo II).	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 25 de noviembre de 1959. Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación (Protocolo II) el 1 de junio de 2001.
Convención sobre la defensa del patrimonio arqueológico, histórico o artístico de las naciones americanas.	OEA-1976.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 1 de abril de 1980.
Protocolo adicional a los convenios de Ginebra de 1949.	Junio 1977.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 19 de julio de 1999.
Protocolo III y IV de la convención sobre prohibiciones o restricciones de empleo de ciertas armas convencionales que puedan considerarse excesivamente nocivos o de efectos indiscriminados.	Ginebra Octubre 1980. Octubre 1995 (Protocolo IV).	
Tratado para la proscripción de las armas nucleares en América Latina y el Caribe (Tratado de Tlatelolco) y sus dos protocolos adicionales.	México Febrero 1967.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 24 de octubre de 1968.

Convención sobre prohibición del desarrollo, producción y almacenamiento de armas biológicas, (biológicas), tóxicas y sobre su destrucción.	Washington Abril 1972.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 7 de agosto 1975.
Convención sobre imprescriptibilidad de los crímenes de guerra y los crímenes de lesa humanidad.	New York Noviembre 1968.	Depósito de su instrumento de adhesión el 3 de septiembre de 1986.
Convención sobre asistencia en caso de accidente nuclear o emergencia radiológica.	Viena, Austria Septiembre 1986.	Decreto de Adhesión Nº 47-93 del 8 de Noviembre de 1993.
Convención sobre prohibición del desarrollo, producción, almacenamiento y empleo de armas químicas y sobre su destrucción.	Ginebra, Suiza Septiembre 1992.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 5 de noviembre de 1999.
Convención sobre prohibición del empleo, almacenamiento, producción y transferencia de minas antipersonal y sobre su destrucción.	Oslo, Noruega Septiembre 1997.	Depósito de su instrumento de ratificación el 30 de noviembre de 1998.

Anexo número 10 Equivalencias de la jerarquía militar

Grados de oficiales

Fuerza de Fiebre y Fiebre

Fuerza Naval

General Officers

General de Ejército
Mayor General
General de Brigada

Comandante en Jefe

Grados Intermedios

Coronel
Teniente Coronel
Mayor

Capitán de Navio
Capitán de Fragata
Capitán de Corbeta

Oficiales Subalternos

Capitán
Teniente Primero
Teniente

Teniente de Navio
Teniente de Fragata
Teniente de Corbeta

En el caso de los oficiales superiores de la Fuerza Naval, que ocupan los cargos de Comandante en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua, se les otorga el grado que corresponde a la jerarquía política y profesional.

Grados de Suboficiales

Suboficial Primero
Suboficial Segundo
Suboficial

Grados de Clases

Sargento Primero
Sargento Segundo
Sargento Tercero

Soldados

Soldado de Primera
Soldado

Marinero de Primera
Marinero